



The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1905.

Notes of the Month.

THE discovery of a hitherto unknown fortified British village has, according to the *Daily Graphic*, been made near Carshalton. Some months ago, while the foundations of a new hospital for convalescents, to be erected by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, were being dug at Carshalton-on-the-Hill, several objects of early British manufacture were found, which led to the discovery of an earthwork, which had been entirely levelled at some unknown date and the ground converted into arable land. Recently a portion of the site was excavated for the purpose of ascertaining the history of the settlement, which there is little doubt was the original site of Wallington, the "Waleton," or "walled town," as Wallington is described in Domesday. The area of the "oppidum" appears to have been about 4 acres, and from the evidence obtained by Messrs. Collyer and Roberts, who undertook the investigation, it appears that the settlement was occupied until about 50 B.C., when it was abandoned, probably owing to the Roman invasion. A large number of objects of the Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been discovered, together with interments, both cremated and uncremated. The pottery found is reported to include some very interesting four-handled vessels, and some perforated tiles, hitherto unknown to collectors here. These are believed to have been used for placing cooking-pots upon, thus allowing the heat from the fire to have access. A number of loom weights with spindle whorls were discovered.

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covered, showing that weaving was carried on, while an amber bead, Gaulish pottery, and a foreign stone implement, indicate trade with the Continent.

We note with much regret the death of George William Marshall, I.L.D., F.S.A., York Herald, which took place on September 12. His *Genealogist's Guide*, which was first published in 1879, is well known to all antiquaries.

The Antiquarian Committee, in their twentieth annual report to the Senate of Cambridge University, state that the growth of the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology has been satisfactory, and is well maintained. The increase of the collections has, in fact, been such that the Newnham Warehouse is rapidly filling up, and the drawers of the antiquarian cabinets and ethnological showcases have to be largely utilized for the storage of specimens, instead of for their proper exhibition. This condition of things is becoming a more and more serious evil, and one which acts detrimentally on the management as well as on the growth of the museum. These and other pressing needs have been so repeatedly brought before the notice of the Senate in various reports issued by the Committee that they require no further comment. But, as an instance of the kind of loss to which the museum is thereby exposed, it may be mentioned that large and most valuable collections formed in various parts of the world by a Cambridge graduate have been presented to Oxford, because the Pitt-Rivers Museum afforded fitting accommodation for their display. A list of recent accessions is given.

Last June a preliminary exploration was carried out near the Grenville Monument, Lansdown, Bath, when Roman coins, bronze and iron relics, and a considerable quantity of pottery and bones, were unearthed. On September 8 a further and more exhaustive exploration on the same site was commenced, under the supervision of Mr. Thomas S. Bush, the Rev. H. H. Winwood, and Mr. Gerald Grey. The first few days' work gave results similar to those of the first digging. Then, when cutting a trench across the field,

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the corner of a big stone was met with, this proving to be the lid of a coffin. On being opened, it was found to contain a skeleton. Outside the coffin were three skulls, with bones. Continuing the trench, another stone was found at about 2 yards from the former. This also proved to be a coffin, with the skeleton of a female. Then followed the discovery of the foundations of a building, which is being followed out.



Mr. E. S. Mostyn Pryce writes to the *Times*: "It would appear that over £28,000 is now wisely being spent by the London County Council in restoring that most interesting relic of King Charles I., the Duchy House, No. 17, Fleet Street, once one of the London palaces of the Martyr King, and subsequently of the Merry Monarch. It may thus be of some general antiquarian interest to state that among my muniments at Gunley I have before me a mid-seventeenth-century parchment still preserved, dated February 5, 1656, which recites that Richard Pryce, of Gunley, a Cromwellian leader of that period and a member of the Barebones Parliament, had in that year, subsequently to the execution of the King, 'lately purchased of the Protector under an Acte for selling the houses manors and lands heretofore belonging to the late King Queene & Prince all that House & Stables commonly knowne as The Dutchy House & Stables situat lyeing & being in the Citie and Countie of Middlesex.' From the fact that the last will of Richard Pryce, of Gunley, of the date of February 20, 1674, contains no mention of 'The Dutchy House,' it may be inferred that at the Restoration he 'restored' this valuable edifice, and we further know that the ancient palace was Royal property again in the reign of James II. Of the subsequent history of this palace of respectable antiquity, for many years the barber's shop standing nearly opposite the Griffin which marks the former Temple Bar, I can trace but little. Some antiquarian reader of the *Times* will be found to enlighten us as to this antique and interesting tenement, now fortunately secured as a freehold by London."



The Treasury has consented, we are glad to hear, to propose to Parliament a grant of

£500 to the British School in Rome, thus putting it on the same footing as the British School in Athens, which has for ten years received national support to this extent. The committee of the School hope that this recognition on the part of His Majesty's Government of the School's usefulness and efficiency will be taken as ground for increasing rather than diminishing the voluntary support hitherto generously accorded the School.



The *Builder* of October 7 contained an interesting description, with two illustrations, of the parish church of Watford, which was of old appropriated to the Abbey of St. Albans, the vicar being appointed by the Abbot and convent down to the time of their suppression. The fabric, as the writer showed, contains not a few features of considerable interest, despite the drastic "restorations" which it has undergone. There is also much to attract the ecclesiologist within the building besides its structural details. In the spacious Essex Chapel, which is of Elizabethan date, there are the stately Morrison monuments, and a noteworthy series of memorials to Earls and Countesses of Essex. "There is no other memorial chapel in England," says the writer in the *Builder*, "containing such a remarkable collection of excellent monuments of the opening years of the seventeenth century. The collection is invaluable as a study of the art and costume of those days." The church also contains no less than four Jacobean chests, and a fine *armorium*, or vestment cupboard.

We would also note that the issues of our contemporary for September 23 and 30 contained four sheets of drawings of details of panelling, etc., from an old Clifford's Inn house, by Mr. John Barbour.



While taking sand from a sand-bed at Boness, close to the Firth of Forth, on September 29, a workman came across a sandstone-built grave, containing a human skeleton of full size. Resting on the breast was a basin-shaped urn of dark-coloured pottery, bearing some ornamentations. The urn and skull, which were both in a good state of preservation, were handed to Mr. Cadell, the local

archæologist. The grave was 3 feet 5 inches long, and belongs to the Stone Age.

It is reported that among a bundle of old deeds in a country house in Monmouthshire Mr. Hobson Matthews has discovered an Elizabethan copy of a long-lost charter granted to the borough by Henry, Duke of Buckingham, in 1477.

Interesting archæological discoveries have lately been made in Berkshire. Near the little village of Watchfield, at the Little Wellington Wood, recent excavations have revealed an old Roman village. The foundations of good-sized dwellings have been found, and 50 yards away a well, in a perfect state of preservation, was uncovered, measuring 15 feet in depth, 2 feet 6 inches in width at the top, 3 feet below the surface of the meadow, widening to 3 feet near the bottom. Three feet from the top of the well is a drain made of stones, which leads from the higher adjoining land. The drain is 6 inches square, covered with good-sized stones at the sides and on top. This drain runs from the well into the wood, 25 yards away, and probably served as a supply and overflow. Pieces of pottery, jugs, and bottles, some almost complete, have been found. In one water-jug were two dozen coins, mostly of the Emperor Allectus. These had been hidden since about the end of the third century, and are in a wonderful state of preservation. The foundations and portions of the walls of dwellings, and many pieces of pottery, bricks, nails, and other interesting objects, have also been found.

A Kiel newspaper correspondent says that Dr. Knorr, the Keeper of the Kiel Museum of National Antiquities, is conducting a series of scientific explorations near the old frontier rampart of Danewerk. He has brought to light recently an extremely interesting example of prehistoric work in the shape of a large piece of timber-work, which seems to have been used in making some kind of quay or river frontage. The timber-work consists of two parallel beams, which are connected by short, strong balks of wood. Near Oldenburg there was formerly the "Hethaby," a staple or place for the exchange of goods

in former times; and the timber now discovered is taken to have been used in making a river-front of such an old Norse town as "Hethaby" was.

One unexpected result of the recent deplorable collapse of the sea-front at Southwold has been the discovery of an ancient cannon, which was washed out of one of the damaged cliffs. The old weapon is supposed to have been used in the Sole Bay fight.

The old London water-pipes continue to come to light. Holborn provides the latest example. In the course of excavating a cross trench in connection with the work of the electrification of the tram-lines in Theobald's Road, the workmen, on October 9, cut across an ancient wooden water conduit, in excellent preservation. Immediately opposite No. 26, Theobald's Road, a length of about a dozen feet of the conduit has been removed, and its continuation east and west appears to be as sound as when first laid down. It is probable that this is part of the conduit which, according to Strype, was constructed by William Lamb, who was one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal in the reign of Henry VIII., to whom we are also indebted for the name of the adjacent Lamb's Conduit Street.

A number of antique memorial brasses have been brought to light at Lancaster Parish Church, where, for more than a century, they have lain, dust-covered and unseen, in a corner of the church. They have now been lacquered and polished, and placed on an oak screen which stands at one end of the building. The brasses are about thirty in number, and include a large engraved portrait of Thomas Covell, a Lancaster worthy who flourished in the middle of the seventeenth century. He acted as coroner for the borough, and was the keeper of the castle for fifty years. He was six times elected as Mayor of the town.

The *Athenæum* of October 14 says that Señor Enrique Salas, of Archena in Murcia, has recently made some remarkable discoveries during excavations which he has conducted in that district. Numerous ob-

jects, principally jugs and vessels of the Celtiberian era, in red and black clay, have been found, one of which—apparently a cinerary urn—bears a representation of three warriors, of whom one, a footman, carries a shield and spear; a second, a horseman, bears a dart; and the third is lying on the ground, wounded by a spear. This scene, both in drawing and technique, recalls the archaic styles of the Cypriote and other ancient Greek ceramics; and the general characteristics of the newly-found *ficilia* establish their close connection with similar relics found much further to the east.



The new *Quarterly Record of Additions*, No. xiv., issued by the Hull Museum, and sold at the price of one penny, contains a variety of interesting notes by the Curator, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S. Descriptions are given of several of the fonts, with illustrations of two, of which water-colour drawings were shown at the Exhibition, to which we referred in our September "Notes." We extract the description of the font at North Grimston:

"This is a tub-shaped font of very large size, measuring 38 inches in diameter, and



NORTH GRIMSTON FONT.

... contains sculptured figures. Nearly three-quarters of the surface is occupied by a representation of the Lord's Supper. Our

Lord is seated at the table, having six Apostles standing on either side of Him. He has a nimbus round His head, and one hand is raised in prayer, the other in bless-



ROMAN FIBULA.

ing. Each alternate Apostle holds a knife in his right hand, and the right hands of all are resting on the table, with the exception of one, who places his left hand on the table. In all probability this figure represents Judas. Before the Saviour are placed a fish, a cup, a flat cake, a knife, and a wine-flask. On another panel is depicted the Descent from the Cross, a rather unique feature on fonts. Nicodemus is seen holding the right hand of the Saviour, which is detached from the cross, and Joseph of Arimathæa is holding the body until the nail in the left palm is drawn out. Above the head of the Lord is a cross-shaped nimbus, as in the preceding panel. The figure on the third panel is that of an ecclesiastic, vested and wearing a stole. The right hand is raised in blessing, the left holds a pastoral staff. It is supposed to represent the patron saint St. Nicholas."

Among other acquisitions mentioned by the Curator is an exceptionally fine and massive Roman fibula, figured above. Mr. Sheppard says that it is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and was ploughed up in a field four and a quarter miles from Doncaster. It is of the ordinary type of fibula, but is in an unusual state of preservation, and the pin, or *acus*, is of bronze, and still in position and in working order. Fibulæ are generally found minus the pins. As will be seen from the figure, the fibula is not lacking in ornamentation. At the shoulder and at the bottom are two discs, in the centre of each of which has originally been a piece of enamel, that on the shoulder evidently being blue in colour, whilst the other one appears to have been

red. For the loan of both blocks we are indebted to the courtesy of the Curator of the Museum.



In addition to the items mentioned in this *Quarterly Record*, we hear that the Municipal Museum at Hull has recently made an extensive and valuable addition to its collection of local Roman and other relics. This consists of the life-work of a somewhat eccentric character, Tom Smith of South Ferriby, locally known as "Coin Tommy." The specimens are principally of Roman date, and include over 2,000 coins, nearly 100 fibulæ of a great variety of patterns, several dozen buckles, pins, dress-fasteners, ornaments, strap-ends, bosses, spindle-whorls, armlets, spoons, beads, objects of lead, etc. Amongst the fibulæ are two of altogether exceptional interest, as they bear the maker's name upon them (AVCISSA). Only two examples of brooches marked in this way have previously been found in Britain (in Somerset), though they are recorded in France, Germany, Italy, etc. (see Mr. F. Haverfield's paper on the Avcissa fibulæ in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. lx., 1903, pp. 236-246).

There is also an extensive collection of pottery, including many vases, strainers, dishes, etc., in grey ware, as well as many fine pieces of Samian ware, several of which bear the potters' marks. In all (in addition to the coins) there are several hundred specimens, and as they were all found within a mile or so of each other at South Ferriby, they represent a very valuable series. Most of them were collected many years ago, when a Roman cemetery, in the cliffs at that point, was being washed away by the Humber. Nowadays very few specimens, excepting a few pieces of pottery, are to be found in the vicinity.



Commendatore Boni, the Director of the Excavations in the Forum, has drawn up another appeal on behalf of the museum which he has been arranging for some time past in the old convent of Santa Francesca Romana. He wishes the museum to contain a reference library of the best editions of the classics and the most important modern works on Roman history, mythology, topo-

graphy, numismatics, and art, together with a collection of maps and plans illustrative of the extension of the Roman Empire, its roads, and its colonies. Besides these books and maps, he desires to have facsimiles of all those Roman coins which are explanatory of Roman commercial relations, or were specially struck to commemorate the inauguration or dedication of important monuments. A collection of photographs of Roman monuments, not only in Rome itself, but in Asia Minor, North Africa, and all over Europe, forms another part of the scheme, together with a collection of designs and architectural reliefs by the great masters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries referring to the Roman buildings. Finally, Signor Boni wishes the museum to contain a series of photographs and engravings of the chief works of art inspired by Roman history in general, and by the events which took place in the Forum in particular. Previous appeals have produced satisfactory results. Many photographs have been sent from different parts of Europe; Messrs. Macmillan have despatched a number of books published by them on Roman subjects; the Italian firm of Roux and Viarengo has done the same. But much more remains to be accomplished before Signor Boni's great idea is completely carried out.



Referring to the excavations at the Roman camp at Newstead, near Melrose, which have been proceeding under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the *Times* reports that at a depth of 12 feet a perfectly preserved Roman altar, 4 feet in height and of square formation, was found. The altar is made of stone, and on the top is a small circular ridged indenture. One side is covered by accurately chiselled Roman characters, which are interpreted thus: "To the great and mighty Jupiter, Carolus, Centurion of the 20th Legion, the valiant and victorious, cheerfully, willingly, and deservedly paid his vow." Proceeding with the sinking, the workmen, on getting to a depth of about 30 feet, struck the top of a stone, which, when removed, revealed the top of a well. A little to the south of the well two walls of masonry have been laid bare. These walls, running parallel, are about

4 feet high and 2 feet apart, and it is assumed that they enclosed a drain or water pipe.

During September an interesting exhibition was held in the Dover Institute Hall of prints and paintings illustrating the Dover of bygone days.

A very satisfactory account is given in the report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, issued at the end of September, concerning the work done under the supervision of the architect, Mr. F. W. Waller, in the preservation of Tintern Abbey, more particularly so far as the great east window is concerned. The portion of the report relating to the window is as follows: "The most important work carried out during the past year has been that connected with the great east window. A scaffold was erected from the ground to the apex of the eastern gable, and a most careful examination was made therefrom of the remains of the stonework of the window and of the gable above, and parts adjoining. It was found that the walls and buttresses, the jambs and arch of the window, and the gable over, though much affected by weather, were on the whole fairly substantial, and not much out of perpendicular, but the large centre mullion and the remains of the tracery in the head of the window were in a very dangerous state. The large mullion was built in two sections, the outer half being of hard stone, and the inner half of stone of a much softer character, and these were bonded at long intervals by a few narrow through stones. The mullion was much out of upright, and had been supported by an iron stay. The large stones forming the main outlines of the tracery above had sunk and twisted out of place, and the joints had opened to such a degree as to occasion surprise that the stonework still remained in position, and especially so looking to the weak and unreliable state of the mullion beneath, which constituted the sole support. The utmost care and consideration were bestowed upon the problem of how best to deal with the stonework with a view to its permanent preservation, without alteration or addition; a number of different schemes were drawn out and discussed, and ultimately what appeared to be the only

thoroughly satisfactory solution of the difficulty was adopted—viz., the stonework was reset. Most fortunately, some pieces of the main tracery which had fallen were found; thus it was possible to complete the large ring in the head of the window as formerly existing, and at the same time add to the stability of the whole. The gable above and window therein and the walls adjoining have been protected and pointed to exclude wet, and the whole work has been effected without any structural change or alteration in appearance." After referring to repairs in the transepts and north and south aisles, the report continues: "Much-needed works have also been carried out in connection with the preservation and repair of the refectory and the reader's pulpit therein, the lavatory and the walls adjoining, as also of the kitchen and other offices. The important work to the sacristy begun in 1904 has been safely and satisfactorily completed, as also that to what now forms the public entrance to the building. Several interesting discoveries have been made, part of the foundations of the original buildings have been laid bare, and the dwarf wall of the cloisters and the drains from the lavatory—the foundations of what was apparently a small chapel at the western end of the south aisle and of a Galilee at the west entrance. A large amount of very important work still remains to be done, and perhaps the most pressing is that in connection with the eastern arch of the tower. This arch is much crippled and out of place, and its fall might be productive of almost irreparable damage."

One or two discoveries are reported from Cambridgeshire. During the excavations in Ely Cathedral for Bishop Macrorie's grave, an old sarcophagus, 4 feet long, containing a quantity of bones, was brought to light. It is roughly hewed from barnack ragstone. At Thorney Farm a labourer unearthed two urns of Roman-British type, 5 inches high, filled with ashes, and traced with rough Vandyke decoration round the top. Thorney is in close proximity to the old Roman Causeway.

Recent newspaper antiquarian articles worth noting are an account of Reading Abbey, by

Dr. Hurry, with many illustrations, in the *Reading Standard*, October 7; a delightful paper entitled, "A Roman's Home," describing the remains of the Roman villa at Bignor, by Mr. W. J. Ferrar, in the *Guardian*, October 4; and "The Dene-Holes of Essex," in the *Times*, September 30. The *Illustrated London News* of October 14 contained a page of illustrations from photographs of the remains of Romano-British houses excavated at Caerwent.



In September an ordinance of the Governor-General of the Soudan was promulgated at Khartoum and in Cairo, dealing with the subject of archaeological remains and antiquities discovered in the Soudan. It is gratifying to gather from this important measure (says a well-informed writer in the *Globe*), that the Soudan Administration intends asserting its rights over whatever memorials of the past may, as the country becomes better known and investigated, come to light. To sum up the provisions in a few words, the Soudan Administration reserves to itself the possession of "buildings, monuments, remains, or objects of whatever age or people, which are illustrative of arts and sciences, industries, religion, history, letters, and customs, and that were built, made, or produced in the Soudan, or brought thereinto, prior to the year 1873 of the Gregorian calendar." This comprehensive definition covers an immense cycle of history, from the Ethiopian Kings to the period when Juvenal vented in satire the bitterness of his spleen during his Soudan exile with the Roman Legion; and thence again on to the latter days of the Christian kingdom of Dongola, whose monasteries and churches are now in ruins. The Soudan was never, of course, the seat of any great civilization; but various figures and events, now more or less in obscurity, need elucidation by contemporary records, whether in papyrus, sculpture, architecture, or numismatic remains. Such was Tirhakah, who withstood the advance of Sennacherib and Esarhaddon; Sabaco again, who overran the Delta, as well as the dynasty of the Napata rulers, and the kingdom in Merol, whose Ethiopian annals have still to be deciphered. The edict being limited to 1873, there might be apprehension

that memorials of the Soudan wars and the Mahdist rising would run the risk of destruction. The Governor-General, however, is invested with powers to declare any object whatsoever in or attached to the soil, posterior to 1873, an antiquity in the sense of the decree. The "faker" of coins, papyri, the sacred scarab and cartouche, or of images of the Pharaohs and Egyptian deities, flourishes in Egypt proper, particularly Cairo, during the winter tourist season, as he is here sheltered by the capitulations, and that no doubt accounts for his effrontery on the balconies of Shepheard's Hotel and the Savoy, or at the foot of the Pyramids, his wares surrounded by a circle of wealthy travellers. Happily, the *coup de grâce* has now been delivered against his disreputable livelihood from Assouan to Khartoum.



At a county gathering held at Warwick on October 13 it was resolved, on the motion of the Earl of Warwick, to hold a grand historic pageant in the grounds of Warwick Castle to represent scenes in the history of the town during the past thousand years. Mr. Louis Parker, who directed the Sherborne pageant, was appointed master of the pageant. The pageant will be held next July, and there will be a thousand performers.



Dr. W. de Gray Birch has just completed the catalogue of Margam and Penrice manuscripts belonging to Miss Talbot, of Margam, a work on which he has been engaged for several years. Miss Talbot possesses upwards of ten thousand charters and other documents, dating from the twelfth century to the nineteenth, and descriptions of all prior to 1750 are given in Dr. Birch's six volumes. The deeds are invaluable for the history of Glamorgan and the principal old families of the county, and the work contains much information not accessible elsewhere.



At Bradwell Church, Essex, some interesting discoveries of church decoration in the fourteenth century have been made. On the splay of an early Decorated window north of the chancel two paintings have been revealed, the one on the left being a

female figure, and the one on the right the figure of an angel holding a crucifix. On the lintel are two angels with faces turned towards the seated figure of our Lord, whose left hand is raised in blessing. In addition to the above, some fifteenth-century paintings, the drawing and colouring of which are of a more perfect character, have been found, comprising the figure of an angel with outstretched wings on the east wall of the chancel, and the face of an angel on the north wall of the nave.



The subject of the famous galleys of Tiberius and Caligula, sunk beneath the waters of Lake Nemi, has cropped up again. It was in the fifteenth century—the so-called Golden Age, when the veneration for classical learning and classical art, with the love of all that was antique, was at its height—writes Professor Nispi-Landi in the *Westminster Gazette*, that Cardinal Prospero Colonna, then owner of the Nemi district, employed Leone Battista Alberti, the greatest architect of the period, to try to recover the two vessels which tradition said were sunk in the lake. Several historical writers (beginning with the contemporary Chancellor Flavio Biondo, of Forlì, and ending with Mancini, whose *Life of Alberti* was published in Florence in 1881) have described that enterprising work, which took place in 1446; but the attempt was not wholly successful, the mechanical appliances for such work being then wholly inadequate. Nevertheless, Alberti, by means of pontoon bridges and windlasses, contrived to bring to light the stem of one galley, which, although only a broken fragment, was sufficient to astonish the savants of Roman society, who hastened to Lake Nemi to see it. In 1535 a celebrated architect, Francesco da Marchi, of Bologna (inventor of the modern system of fortification), tried to pull out the galley, which, by the way, Alberti had attributed to the time of Trajan. Francesco, by the help of a diving-bell invented by a certain Master Guglielmo da Lorena, his colleague in the enterprise, was enabled to descend into the lake, and to remain long enough to measure the galley, of which he gave as full a description as the imperfection of the diving apparatus permitted. The account of the

enterprise is given by Da Marchi himself in his work called *Military Architecture*, which was reprinted in Rome by Marini in 1810. Other attempts, nearly all of them doing injury to the galley, were made in 1827, under the direction of the engineer Fusconi, who for the purpose perfected the diving apparatus invented by Dr. Halley. It should be observed that the twin vessel, the second galley, was never mentioned until recent years. In 1895 Signor Borghi, a learned antiquary, obtained permission from the Orsini family, who were aware of the treasures hidden in their lake, to attempt once more to bring them to light. The diver, unimpeded in his movements, brought up several objects in richly-wrought bronze, amongst them several wonderfully beautiful heads of animals holding in their mouths the rings for anchoring the vessels. Soon afterwards H. E. Guido Baccelli, the Minister of Public Instruction, stopped the piecemeal destruction of the galleys (for now, at last, the twin sister had also been found), and, supported by the Naval Department, instituted regular researches to procure their recovery in as complete a condition as might be possible. Signor Malfatti wrote an official report of the result of the work, and this report states that the two galleys, which were found lying about 200 metres distant from each other, had both sunk in the north-west part of the lake—the one 20 metres from the bank, with an inclination of 5 to 12 metres in depth, and the other 50 metres further off, with an inclination of 16 to 25 metres in depth. One measures 64 metres in length and 20 in width; the other is 71 metres long and 24 wide. The construction of the sides is of an irregular shape, purposely made so as to prevent any loosening of the boards, and they are covered with cloth, kept adherent by a coating of pitch. Upon the cloth are many folds of thin sheet-lead, so doubled over as to be of great thickness, and fastened with copper nails. The decks of the vessels are paved with mosaic work of porphyry and serpentine, intermixed with coloured glass. With the exception of injuries caused by various trials for recovering them, the two ships are entire, and can, therefore, be dragged to land. With the kind permission of the owner of the lake,

Prince Orsini, a syndicate is being organized to raise a fund of £20,000, which is considered sufficient for the work. Professor Emilio Giuria, who for many years has studied the topography of the lake with the view of recovering the two vessels and all archaeological objects to be found in them, has been put in charge of the undertaking.

Professor Nispi-Landi's interesting paper was illustrated by several photographic reproductions of objects recovered from the lake, and the *Illustrated London News* of October 7 contained a page of drawings of like relics, including bronze work of several kinds, with a reconstruction of one of the galleys by Signor Arcaini.

On p. 362, col. 2, of last month's "Notes," "South Brent, Devonshire," should have been "South Brent, Somersetshire." The parish of South Brent is more generally known as Brent Knoll.



The Mediæval Name of Old Carlisle.

BY THE REV. JAMES WILSON, M.A.

ANTIQUARIES are not quite agreed on the identification of the Roman stations mentioned in *Notitia* or *Iter* so far as they are supposed to relate to the North-Western counties of England. The names that Roman sites originally bore were lost before chronicle or charter can give us guidance. It may be taken, however, that many of the more important towns or camps received new names from their subsequent owners, by which they continued to be known for long periods. Some of these have survived, others have fallen into oblivion. It is difficult to lay down a rule to account for the survival or loss of early English or mediæval names attached to Roman sites. The available evidence seems to suggest that tradition, and in some instances continuous habitation, had much to do with their preservation. With the advent of the perambulating antiquary in

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the sixteenth century, and the multiplication of topographical descriptions, territorial nomenclature was in less danger of change or variation. Names for interesting sites had to be found, and the slightest clue, with or without reasonable foundation, was sufficient to designate certain places.

To Camden may be traced the parentage of the greater portion of the nomenclature for Roman stations in the vicinity of the western limb of the Great Wall. He seems to have been the first writer who gave currency to the name of Old Carlisle. At the head of the river Wiza, near Wigton, in central Cumberland, he says, "lie the very bones and pitifull reliques of an ancient citie, which sheweth unto us that there is nothing upon earth but the same is subject to mortality. The neighbours call it at this day Old Carlisle. What name it had in old time I know not, unlesse it were *Castra Exploratorum*, that is, *The Espialls or Discoverers Castle*."* It is clear that the usage of the people of the district was the great antiquary's authority for the name. For another Roman station in the same county he has handed down the popular nomenclature of his time. Of the camp at Plumpton, near Penrith, he says: "Just by this place I saw many remaines of a decayed towne, which they there for the vicinity thereof doe now call Old Perith; I for my part would deeme it to bee *Petrianæ*."† Around both stations popular tradition had woven the legend that the extensive remains of ancient buildings at these places had been once the sites of the towns in their immediate neighbourhood.‡ It was only, apparently, in this way that the popular imagination could account for buildings of such magnitude in isolated and deserted districts. The late Chancellor Ferguson practically adopted the popular tradition when he wrote "that in the earlier Roman days in Britain, when a legion lay in garrison in Chester, Old Carlisle, and not Carlisle (*Luguwallum*), was the Roman headquarters in Cumberland, which would be only transferred to *Luguwallum* or *Carlisle* when York became the capital of Roman

* *Britannia* (ed. Holland), p. 773.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 776, 777.

‡ Compare *Old Orwestry, Old Sarum, Old Winchester*, and, perhaps, *Old Durham*.

Britain, when the great road from York to Carlisle (the second Iter of Antoninus) was opened, and when military connection with Chester was done away with. And in the names of Carlisle and Old Carlisle there appears to be some traditional confirmation of this theory."*

The theory is much discounted by the occurrence of a similar vagary in local nomenclature at Old Penrith, for there can be no suggestion that the present town of Penrith occupies a Roman site. If any probability can be allowed to Mr. Ferguson's theory, we might have expected to find the name of Old Carlisle attached to the place from an early period; in fact, the wonder is that it could have survived at all. But that is not the case. The name cannot be traced beyond the sixteenth century. Camden found it in use among the country people, and gave it currency. Since his day the station has been called Old Carlisle by all the writers who have alluded to the place.

It will be of interest if we can get behind Camden and offer reasons which make another name probable, if not conclusive. I hope to show that the mediæval name of the Roman camp on the Wiza was not Old Carlisle, but one of much greater significance. Palmcastre would suit the *locus in quo*, if we may judge by the analogy of many Cumbrian place-names. It is not necessary to give a list of names with "castle" or "castre" as the suffix or prefix. In most instances the "castre" marks the presence of mound, fortification, building, earthwork, or camp. In Papcastle, or Papcastre, a name which has not varied since the twelfth century, we have a notable example of an allusion to the Roman site embodied in the name of the manor or vill. It is with good reason presumed that the Roman camp had some influence in determining the name of the place. On similar grounds I venture to suggest that the Roman site on the Wiza was the origin of Palmcastre, the name of the district in which it was situated. Palmcastre brings us back many centuries. The name survived long after its connection with the camp had been forgotten.

Let us look at the evidence for the identi-

fication of Palmcastre with the vicinity of the Roman town now called Old Carlisle. So far as I have ascertained, the first mention of the name occurs in 1305, when by inquest* at Rose Castle a Cumberland jury made return of certain inclosures in the King's forest. It is stated that, among other places, Rethwaites with Heselspring contained 107 acres, Quynnythwaite 40 acres, Palmcastre 150 acres, Merton, or Morton, 54 acres, and Crossethwait 18 acres. These names have been selected from the record of the inquest in order to fix the precise locality of Palmcastre. All of them are situated in the same region; they lie on the western side of the present parish of Westward. That there may be no mistake in the identification we may produce the evidence of another inquest† in 1317, which localizes these places in the wastes of Allerdale, the parish now known as Westward—viz., Great Rosseley, Palmcastre, Redethwaites, Brockholebank, Little Rosseley, Crosthwait, Merton, and Esklakes. With the exception of Palmcastre, these hamlets or districts are sufficiently identified.

If we turn to a survey of the Percy estates‡ made by Royal Commissioners in 1578, we shall have no difficulty in fixing the locality of Palmcastre as the region of Old Carlisle. The headings of some parcels in which that portion of Westward was divided may be given as guides in our search: (1) "Street in Wysay," (2) "Stayne Raies," (3) "Wilthrom Mire, Cwine Garth, Old Carliell at Palmcastre," (4) "At Tiffiethwate, Street-yete cum Syke," the names of places lying around the Roman site. From these rubrics or headings of distinct parcels, each of which contained several tenements, we see that Palmcastre was the name of the inclosure in the forest which contained Wilthrom Mire, Cunninggarth, and Old Carlisle. At that date one John Pearson held "one tenement of Old Carliell with a barne and one close adjoining containing 1 acre and $\frac{1}{2}$ rood." The name of Old Carlisle in this rental confirms the statement of Camden that it was in common use in his time.

We may now pass from historical evidence for the purpose of indulging in reasonable

* Inquisition post mortem, 33 Edward I., No. 247.

† Harleian MS., 3891, ff. 6, 7.

‡ Muniments of Lord Leconfield.

* *Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society*, iii., 88.

conjecture. It cannot be disputed that Palmcastre was the name of an inclosure in Westward, containing an area of at least 150 acres, within which the Roman station was situated. I have already suggested its analogy with Papcastre, which has survived, not in connection with the camp there, but as the name of the manor or township. There is this difference, however: that the name of Palmcastre has disappeared from local usage. In this there is nothing remarkable. Papcastre passed at an early date into the name of a territorial unit protected by feudal law; Palmcastre hung about the site of the Roman camp, and was also transferred to the district around it, but it was eventually superseded by the popular name of Old Carlisle soon after the chase of Westward was broken up into tenancies and incorporated as a fiscal area of the county. There was no parish of that name till the sixteenth century.

There is one other consideration of genuine interest which supports the conjecture that Palmcastre was a very early name for the Roman station. Nennius had a theory of his own about the foundation of the city on the Wiza. It had not occurred to him that the extensive buildings at that place were of Roman origin. A founder it must have had as well as a name, and he was able to give both. "(Guorthigirinus)," he says, "Guasmoric juxta Lugubaliam ibi ædificavit, urbem scilicet quæ Anglice Palmcastre dicitur."* It was Vortigern, then, according to this account, who built the city of Guasmoric nigh unto Carlisle, and it was the English, according to their custom, who changed the original name to that of Palmcastre. With the existence or the accuracy of Nennius we have here no concern, nor does it matter if this statement be an interpolation in the text, as many scholars believe. On the other hand, the weight of evidence from extant manuscripts prevailed with the editors who prepared the *Historia Britonum* for the Record Commission,† and induced them to adopt the doubtful passage in the text. Our present interest in the statement is that, at what time or by what person the words were written, it was believed that Palmcastre was the name of the city near Lugubalia which

has been known in later centuries as Old Carlisle. The antiquity of the usage will depend on the credit we are inclined to give to the text of Nennius.



Excavations in Castle Hill, Burton-in-Lonsdale.

BY HERBERT M. WHITE, B.A., AUTHOR OF
"OLD INGLEBOROUGH," ETC.

THE earthwork at Burton-in-Lonsdale is a specimen of a type well represented in the basin of the Lune. It belongs to that well-defined class of fortifications whose characteristics comprise a lofty mound, defended by a dry moat with an outer embankment, and supported by a fortified base-court. The other instances in the neighbourhood of this class of earthwork which the writer has verified by personal inspection occur at Halton, near Lancaster, at Gressingham Bridge, near Hornby, at Melling, at Arkholme, at Sedbergh, and at Kirkby Lonsdale. The camp called Yarlshber, at Ingleton, is not unlike those just named, but it cannot as yet with confidence be altogether associated with them. Suffice it at present to remark that it suggests an earlier or original form of "motte."

In company with so many of this type of earthwork, the mound at Burton-in-Lonsdale has borne from time immemorial the name of Castle Hill (*cf.* Castlesteads, at Gressingham Bridge, and Castlehaw, at Sedbergh). As in so many other instances, it stands in command of a ford of the neighbouring river, Greta. With its numerous relatives in the district, it is to be numbered among that class of fortification which Mrs. E. S. Armitage has conclusively proved to present the early form of the many castles erected in this country by the Normans.

The first mention of this castle occurs in the Pipe Rolls of Henry I., in an entry of payment to the porter and guards of the castles of Matessart (Kirkby Malzeard), Tresc (Thirsk), Burton-in-Lonsdale, and Bichelaw (Brinklow, Warwickshire). These are all Mowbray castles, and must have been

* *Historia Britonum*, cap. xlv.

† *Monumenta Hist. Brit.*, p. 68.

forfeited to the Crown by the rebellion of Robert Mowbray in William Rufus's reign.

The site of the mound is perfect for military purposes, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country—the striking headland of Ingleborough towers seven miles away on the east, while the Lake Mountains can be seen on the northern horizon. About a mile and a half from it runs the old Roman road called the Maiden Way. It has doubt-

can unhesitatingly vouch. He has been personally known to the writer for something like twenty years. Possessed as we are by a sincere reverence for these memorials of a long-vanished life, it was not without a real sense of responsibility that we cut the first sod, and it may be added that we have been at great pains to invite the advice and cooperation of distinguished archæologists; and a word of thanks is due to many leading

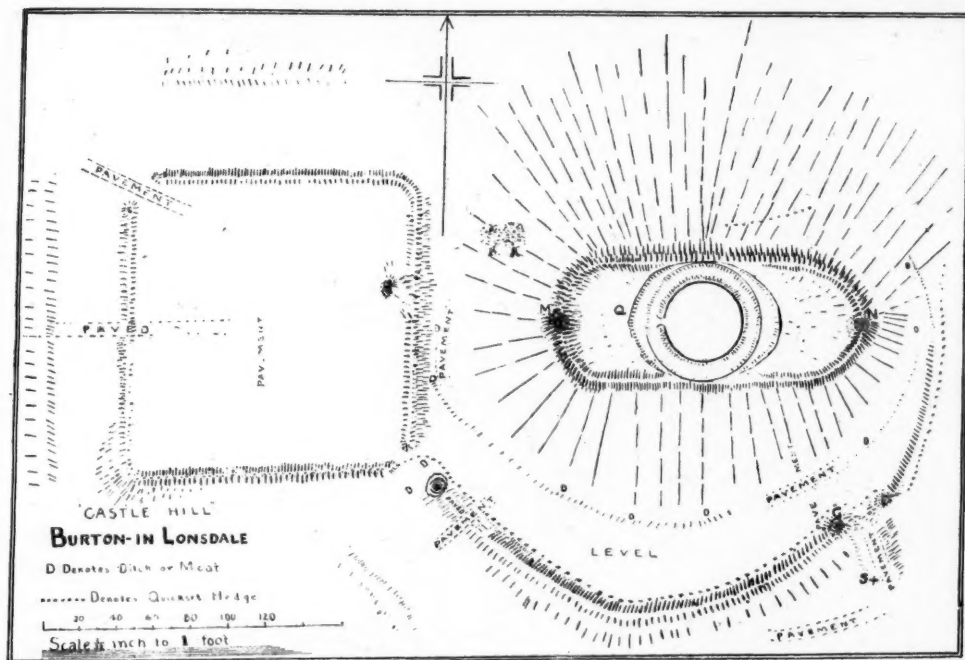


FIG. 1.

(This illustration is one-third the size of the original drawing.)

less been a favourite site for strongholds from prehistoric times.

Mr. J. C. Walker, C.C., of Glenholme, Ingleton, and the writer spent some months upon a careful investigation of this well-preserved earthwork, and more especially upon the high mound, or "motte." We have been fortunate in securing for the actual digging that most necessary requirement in work of this character, a thoroughly reliable man, for whose trustworthiness we

experts for their real interest and ready assistance in our efforts. Not a few have been at the pains to pay personal visits to the scene of operations and render the help of their valuable suggestions.

At the outset several pans were placed alongside the trenches to receive anything of interest that might be unearthed, each pan representing a particular depth of soil. A few days' excavation, however, showed this precaution to be unnecessary, owing to

the fact that everything of a hard nature had silted down through the soft soil to a uniform level.

The first proceeding was to cut two diameters at right angles to each other (AB, CD, Fig. 2), each 2 feet wide, as a preliminary experiment. The result of this initial excavation proved so encouraging that it was eventually decided to examine the whole area of the basin at the summit of the mound. The digging was pursued in the order indicated by the Roman numerals in Fig. 2, the dotted lines representing the trenches, which, after the first two diameters, were each 3 feet wide. For the purposes of this article it is not needful to give a detailed description of the excavations, but merely a brief summary of the discoveries made in the course of the digging.

The first interesting fact laid bare was the prevalence everywhere, at the depth of a little over 4 feet, of a pavement composed of rough pebbles varying in size up to that of an ostrich's egg. These pebbles were firmly bedded in a basis of stiff clay, and presented a moderately even surface. The pavement tended to an incline from the centre of the circle to the circumference, forming altogether a shallow, saucer-like concavity. At the edges the pavement sloped rapidly up, and was found to be bordered by a low parapet, HG, composed of stones of a considerable size. In the trenches IX. and X., and along the segment BD, the stones rose to a weight of 3 cwt. or more, and were embedded in a stiff clay, which gave the greatest trouble in the digging. In these trenches the material proved exceptionally troublesome towards B, and gave signs of a series of surfaces each in turn trodden hard and solid, it would appear by successive generations, perhaps successive races, of occupiers.

Imposed everywhere upon the pavement was discovered a thin layer of black ash in which pieces of charred wood were visible. Those that were at all recognisable were evidently twigs and boughs of trees. No trace of dressed wood was discernible in the charred remains. On the pavement, also, were found a great quantity of fragments of bones, including the bones and teeth of the deer, boar, ox, etc. Deer antlers and boar

tusks were common. A portion of a human skull, identified by two independent experts as half of the upper jaw, with well-preserved teeth, was among the bones.

At E, Fig. 2, occurred a cavity, sunk 2 feet below the pavement, filled with a peculiar and striking substance, difficult to characterize. It was composed of a light gray, friable matter, possessing almost the consistency of burned limestone, and not unlike it in appearance. In this substance minute fragments of bone were visible. An interesting feature was that it turned a dull red colour immediately on exposure to the atmosphere. The cavity E was 8 feet by 2½ feet. A second mass of the same sort of matter in a similar cavity was also laid bare in trenches VI. and VII. These cavities gave the impression of graves filled with burnt matter—bodies (?), lime, wood-ash, etc. In E were found five segments of a circular stone some 2 feet in diameter. The stone was flat and extremely rough.

While referring to the pavement, it may be noted that in any part of the earthwork digging invariably disclosed a paved surface, both in the base-court, upon the embankments, under the sod, as well as upon the breastworks of the "motte," and in the bottom of the moats. A face of stones appears to have coated the whole of the fortification, which must, before the growth of the turf, have presented a powerful and striking appearance. (See dotted lines, Fig. 1.)

At S, Fig. 1, a large pear-shaped stone was unearthed, weighing upwards of half a ton. It showed signs of having been rudely chipped and shaped with a hammer. By the side of the stone was rooted up about a foot of a stake that had been evidently driven into the pavement, and perhaps had served as a post for an old gateway.

At F, Fig. 2, a square shaft was sunk to the depth of 12 feet, but nothing was met with except sand of a kind which prevails throughout the village at the depth of a few feet. It would seem that the whole mound is composed of a huge heap of sand encased with a crust of clay protected by a shell of pavement. Between B and D occurred a substratum which might suggest an original deposit of glacial clay mixed with boulders. It might be that here was an original and

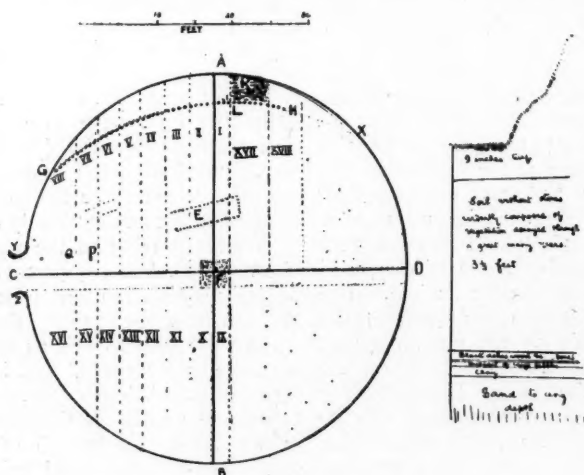
natural nucleus of the whole system of earth-works.

M, in Fig. 1, represents a high mound some 20 feet above the centre of the basin O. Here the sod and pavement were removed, and a shaft sunk to a depth of 20 feet. Soft sand was the only substance met with throughout. From Q to M digging disclosed the usual pavement beneath the sod.

A second striking general feature disclosed by the excavations was an unsuspected wall at A, Fig. 2, which subsequently proved

Between Y and Z the pavement continued at a rapid incline, but, like the wall, quickly ran out in the soil above. The whole wall was proved to serve no other purpose than that of a retaining wall. It was everywhere well mortared. The portion at A was in a state of most excellent preservation, and appeared as if it might have been completed only a few months before in point of smoothness, strength, and general appearance.

A striking peculiarity of the wall was the fact that its lowest foundation was invariably several inches above the highest level of the



Circular Basin at summit of "Mole Hill" Burton-in-Lonsdale
showing excavations—1904
Scale one-eighth of an inch to a foot.

FIG. 2.

(This illustration is one-third the size of the original drawing.)

to circle round towards C. It was eventually found that the wall continued completely round the basin, describing approximately an accurate circle. The wall was built of stones varying in size from a few inches up to 2 feet in length. They had been rudely dressed by a hammer, but betrayed no evidences of a chisel. A carefully-wrought stone, splayed and square-cornered, occurred at A, and bore some resemblance to a window-sill. At C was discovered a gap, 5 feet wide. Here the walls rounded at Y and Z, but speedily ran out into the rising ground.

pavement, and at A, Fig. 1, between 4 and 5 feet distant from its outermost edge. The edge of the pavement, however, consisting of large stones, approached the wall toward G, disappearing beneath it. At K a large cave-like hole was excavated, reaching several feet under the foundation of the wall, when another pavement was discovered at a depth of 4 feet from the lowest stone of the wall. Like the pavement elsewhere, this was covered by a black ash, and the stones invariably showed marks of fire. Fragments of bone were also brought out. In the process of

digging this hole it was found that the large stones or boulders edging the larger pavement, HL, were the summit of a rude wall, sloping toward the centre F, but with a rapid and steep slope toward the newly-found pavement at K under the wall. This discovery endorsed what had been suspected for some time—that the pavement of the cavity with its edging of large stones, HG, represented an original earthwork forming the core of the

of a bone needle in "perfect going order," and at Q was picked up from the bared pavement a small arrow-head of yellow flint. In trench II. was found a prettily-shaped stone of soft substance. It was 2 inches in length, flat on either side, rounded at the bottom and notched at the top, of the exact shape of a lengthwise slice of a pear. Perforated at the smaller end, well smoothed and finished, it might have served the purpose



CASTLE HILL, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

Old burial wall bared in excavations on the summit of "motte."

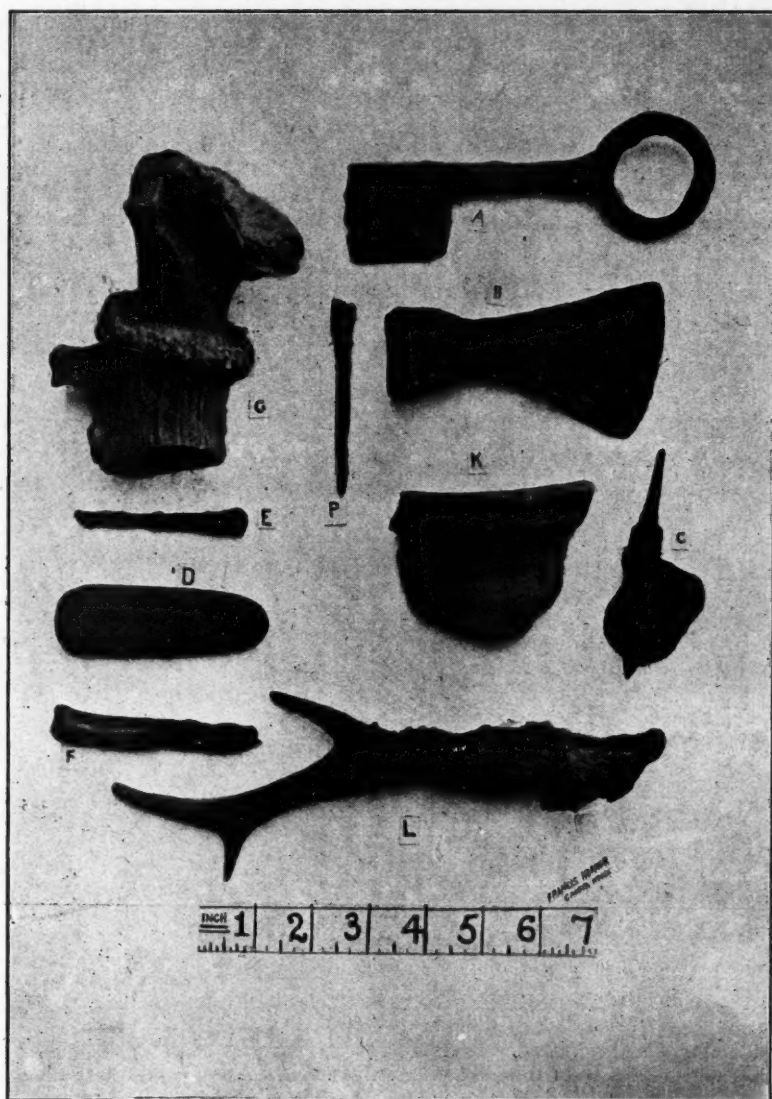
(Block lent by the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society.)

larger mound at present visible. It is also likely that the builders of the wall had no notion of the pavement pre-existing a few inches below their foundations. It is allowable, therefore, to believe that in this "motte" we have specimens of more than one type of earthwork, the handiwork of races divided by the space of a great many years.

The finds bear out this view. At P, in trench VII., was found an excellent specimen

of a charm, or, likely enough, of an ear-pendant. A stone boss also suggested the sling-stones of the ancient British. But the bone needle, the flint arrow-head, and perhaps the burial (?) cavities, carry the mind back into very distant times—at least, far beyond the period represented by the hill-structure as it presents itself to us at the present day.

In corroboration of the theory that the present form of the fortifications is of



FIRST "FINDS" IN EXCAVATIONS ON "MOTTE," BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

A, iron key (rust removed); B, iron axe (decayed haft was found in socket); C, knife corroded into stone; D, whetstone of soft stone; E and P, iron tips, with sockets for insertion of wooden shafts; F, knife-haft of bone; G and L, deer antlers; K, unglazed pottery.

(Block lent by the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society.)

Norman workmanship, two unmistakable evidences were unearthed. In trench I. were found between the nicks of the pavement two silver coins which, when carefully cleaned, showed a crowned head with the letters "BIREX AN." These coins Mr. F. L. Griffiths, lately Assistant Keeper of Mediaeval Antiquities in the British Museum, pronounces to be of Henry II.'s "first" coinage—"HENRI REX ANG." A great many implements and weapons of iron, chiefly arrow-heads and knives, were found, mostly within a few feet of the wall, XAG. A well-preserved axe (? battle) and a large key were also unearthed. In the light of recent discussions it may be useful to draw attention to several clay tobacco-pipes of an antiquated pattern, with small bowls and thick stems.

In the vicinity there were great stirrings in the times of the Civil War, the neighbouring Thurland Castle being twice besieged by the Parliamentarians. It is not unlikely that a party of Cromwell's men spent some time, perhaps a night or two, upon the mound, for in trench IX. was found a small silver coin which Mr. Griffiths has identified as a Charles I. halfpenny. Several hundreds of fragments of pottery found in different parts of the basin, in so far as they have been classed, are to be assigned to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (See *Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 1905, pp. 284, 309.)

Perhaps the most curious find of all was a copper coin found in the soil that had been excavated from trench IX. towards B, and was being replaced. Of this coin Mr. Griffiths writes: "The copper coin is no doubt a 'second brass' of one of the Caesars, perhaps Tiberius. The bust is still faintly visible on one side. I suppose that it has been used as a button or something by Saxons or Normans after being hammered out flat. I see no reason to suppose it to be a modern half-penny—e.g., William III."

On the whole, there is every reason to believe that the site of the Burton Mound has been occupied by different races, ranging from prehistoric times to the present. The flint arrow-head and bone needle were found upon the pavement, and it is not at all likely that they had been thrown in during the erection of the mound. They have evidently

been lost among the bones which have been thrown aside after a feast. The prevalence of the black ash and of the fragmentary bones of wild animals, all lying upon the pavement, which itself generally shows marks of fire, suggests the cooking-fires of a rude race of men. The soil above the pavement is doubtless the accumulation of decayed vegetation, consisting of a fine rich loam free from stones. As the only vegetation likely to grow upon this eminence would be grass or herbaceous plants, the accumulation would take many years, probably many centuries, to deepen to the extent of more than a yard. The base-court and the outer embankments appear to have the character of this older portion of the mound, and suggest the same builders. Indeed, if it were not for the strong bias which has been created in the writer's mind by the recent arguments in favour of the general plan being attributable to the early Norman genius, he would be strongly tempted to assign even the outer earthworks themselves to the date of much more ancient settlers. The "camp" called Yarl'sber at Ingleton bears out this view, so far as it has been examined. The Yarl'sber earthwork and this at Burton-in-Lonsdale have much in common, and may conceivably have been erected at the same period. At Yarl'sber the few finds unearthed—e.g., flint chips, fragments of a black, glass-like substance, etc.—show traces only of a very primitive race.

That the Normans used the mound at Burton-in-Lonsdale is put beyond question by the excavations as well as by the entry in the Pipe Rolls. That they adapted the "motte" or citadel is most probable, but that they planned and built the outer fortifications is not yet altogether assured.

As for the wall, from the position of different finds, one is inclined to date it as late as the fourteenth century, but this is no more than a suggestion.

It is interesting to note that in our excavations on the neighbouring and similar mound at Arkholme we found, at the depth of 9 feet, an older pavement, showing marks of fire, and covered with charred fragments of bone, bits of iron, etc. As in the instance at Burton, these point to an original mound within the "motte" as it now stands.

An Ancient Seacoast Village in Sussex.

BY I. GIBERNE SIEVEKING.



If you stand facing "Where Grisnez winks at Dungeness across the strip of salt," behind you will lie a remote, solitary, gray little village, picturesque in a fashion of its own, characteristic in a fashion of its own, with a special personal note of its own, which somehow arrests the passer-by who sees it for the first time as he walks through its street on his way from New Romney to Sandwich. Such a passer-by was I one afternoon in early summer last year.

The impression it made upon me was ineffaceable, and quickly achieved. I could not have been, I should think, more than seven minutes, perhaps not that, passing through the little village; but as I gazed at the quaint old houses, the old church, with its gloomy setting outside and in, the deep, broad-roofed timber cottages, I felt instinctively that it had a story to tell, a story of many a generation back, and of people who had long since slipped the cable, bound for the far voyage to the Unknown Port. That my intuition had been a right one, that it had a story, and one worth listening to, I proved later, when I had looked up its old records and stayed some weeks within its borders.

At Dymchurch, or Dimchurch, not very long ago, discoveries were made which proved it to have been a Roman settlement at some distant period. Quantities of the same kind of gray ware were found in digging some portions of the sea-wall, and some foundations on the outskirts of the village, as were found at Upchurch on the Medway, when some Roman pottery was discovered. There were not many coins there, but some sepulchral deposits were unearthed, showing the existence in former days of a settlement in this place. Beneath the pottery, bones of the mammoth and the whale came to light, while immediately above it there were scattered Saxon and mediæval relics. There were also some remains of the red glazed Samian ware of unusual beauty.

The present Vicar of Dymchurch says that in the first half of the last century some men digging in the marshes near-by came upon the remains of a vessel, and, after prolonged efforts to unearth it, discovered a perfect example of a Roman ship, containing bones of cattle and sheep. It is, however, matter for great regret that, no one versed in the unique value and importance of such a find being present at the time, the villagers proceeded to break up the old ship for firewood. "A little" lack of "knowledge is a dangerous thing" when the interests of the antiquary and the by-gones of a country are at stake.

According to the Vicar, there is at the present day no building in the village of greater age than the Elizabethan period. And it was then that almost all the documents, charters, and records relating to Dymchurch were burnt, unfortunately.

The sea has made, from time to time, great encroachments on the land in the immediate neighbourhood; in fact, had it not been for the protection afforded by the sea-wall, the village would not have a tale to tell at all, for there are many proofs of how much land the sea has appropriated in days gone by. It naturally follows that the oldest cottages in the village are those on rising ground. Orgarswick (in Dymchurch parish), a mile away, was given in 870 by King Offa, the last King of Kent, to Orgar, the deed of gift being at Canterbury at the present day. It was the hard fate of the church at Dymchurch to be "restored" and enlarged in 1821, when the feeling for church architecture and church concerns generally was at its lowest ebb; consequently Puritanism rode its high horse into Dymchurch, and left the marks of its hoofs in nave and chancel. I think I have never been in a church of more depressing gloomy aspect. The only symbols to be seen at all are the lion and the unicorn. It is not clear what spiritual significance the unicorn possesses, but perhaps the Puritans of the period, when they introduced it into the churches, were on the horns of a dilemma as to what furniture should fill their religious buildings, and in that case the unicorn perhaps supplied the necessary suggestion. There are two fine arches, which would well repay restoration. For these being in evidence at all we are in-

debted to a former Vicar of Dymchurch, who, fifty or sixty years ago, read an interesting paper at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association, stating that when he first came to the parish they were blocked up and the whole building shamefully misused and knocked to pieces. He had the arches and the old font restored (this last had been banished and degraded), for, feeling sure that there were Early English and Norman remains in the church, he set in hand investigations, which effectually revealed their presence.

At the west door are two beautiful Early English archways in the stone, flanked by two massive buttresses. I thought I could distinguish some half-effaced sculptures upon the lowest one, but could not be sure.

The spire is tiled, and also the roof of the chancel, but that of the nave is of slate. The churchyard is in a wretched state, graves and tombstones falling to pieces in all directions. If I remember right, I believe this former Vicar of Dymchurch mentioned that there used to be an underground passage between the church and the manor-house opposite.

The manor-house is a beautiful old building with deep roof and porch, and between it and the village is another charming old bit of masonry—the Ship Hotel. This last has a magnificent slant of tiled roof. It stands a little back from the sea, and in other and more adventurous and stirring years must have seen many an exciting event. It is in all probability one of the oldest houses in the place.

There is another roof of the kind a stone's-throw across the fields, a roof that is full of suggestiveness. As one's eye rests upon its red and gray tiles, patterned cunningly into curious designs, toned by many a summer and many a winter to a deep rust red, there rises in one's mind the infinite satisfaction that a gracious breadth of line and contour always conveys. Insensibly as one gazes, one gains something of that rare gift, a generous breadth of view and judgment. In spite of the innumerable gnat-bites of trivial worries and concerns born of the day, and probably dying with the day, one feels one's mind steadying with the calm that comes with a generous breadth of thought

due to the suggestion conveyed through the medium of the eyes. Man is largely as his surroundings make him.

Nearer to the village is another old cottage with two tiled gables, and in a niche over the door these letters and date:

R. I.

1749

The garden was one of those *multum in parvo* squares which seem to contain within their crowded span of room all the colours in the rainbow, flung lavishly, generously, into one glance of the eye—a satisfying eye-full of heaped-up colour. At the side of the cottage an old man, shabbily dressed and bent with age, was sitting in a shady corner chopping sticks for fuel. In order to make one short stick he had to belabour it twenty times, so infirm was his hatchet arm; and beside him was still waiting a heap of unchopped wood. In front of him clothes flapped lazily to and fro on a line. Beyond them was a long stretch of tawny meadow, bordered at intervals by the fringe of waving rushes and sedges growing by the river's brink. Here and there gleamed a flash of turquoise from some tiny meadow-flower. Against the vivid deep blue of the sky stood outlined a yellow cluster of pods in striking contrast against the deep, soft browns of the slanting cottage roof. Along the street came the picturesque figure of the dredger in yellow tarpaulins, a rough tweed coat, more or less ragged, a basket slung over one shoulder, and over the other the oddly-shaped cage of his dredge. In a neighbouring garden an old fisherman was bending low over his potato patch. As he dug at the plants with his long spade, his figure stood out sharply against the blue. Hardly any sounds were in the air but the dull thud, thud of the potatoes as, one by one, they fell into the empty wooden pot which stood ready for their reception at the old man's right hand, the querulous chopping of the infirm hand over the heap of fuel, and the occasional cry of a distant curlew, sounding like the echo of a burst of laughter.

The shore in this neighbourhood is haunted—not by any spectral visitant from an unknown existence, but by the ghosts of an old scare. All along the coast at regular

intervals stand, like someone whose day has never arrived, the menacing sentinels of a hundred years ago—the martello towers, witnesses of the panic that possessed Englishmen in the days of the great Napoleon.

I remember being told by someone that she had in her childhood days a vivid memory of lying in her little bed in the corner of a dark nursery while she listened, in panic-stricken terror, to the nurses in an outer room discussing, in that very audible tone affected by them as a rule, the likelihood of a French invasion, and of what fate their soldiers would serve out to the dwellers in quiet homes, among other folk. There is no terror like that which stalks on nursery floors before the eyes of some little figure, trembling under its bed-clothes in the dark or half-twilight.

In one of these martello towers, just above Dymchurch beach, lived a very characteristic personality aged over ninety, whose father had fought at Waterloo. One morning he invited me to go over the tower, and I did so, finishing up with a long talk with the old man himself. There were but two dark rooms, and on the roof the old cannon lying, discoloured and weather-beaten, a sheer hulk, on its side. In the entrance to the tower was a sort of altar with two sacred pictures over it.

"It was the wife's fancy to live heere. Then, when we got heere, A found it was all a mistake. We'd but just got her in, and then she died! I'll never get over it. I had so thought o' seeing her sit theere in that armchair; and now it's all a mistake," he added, shaking his head. He was a great talker and great reader, and before I went had given me his views on many subjects. "Queen Elizabeth, she were a rough un! I've read all Walter Scott's books, all Grant's, Cobbett's 'Reformation,' Freeman's 'Norman Conquest'; and when they arst me to belong to a library when I were at Gateshead, I says, 'I've got all these,' and when I found they hadn't, why, I kept me ten and saxpence, and I says to 'em: 'You go and clean your byres!'" This was his method of intimating that the makers of that library were unfit for their task and had mistaken their vocation.

Memories of Old Phyllis Court, Henley.

BY ERNEST W. DORMER.



NCE in each year, when everything conducive to pleasure on the River Thames is at its best, the old-world town of Henley awakens from its usual lethargy, and revels in the joys of its world-famed regatta. Opposite the goal of ambition, the winning-post, a gay and numerous concourse of society gathers yearly in the grounds of Phyllis Court to view the varied scene.

Phyllis Court is the present successor of a once historic manor-house, silvered over with many faded memories of Old England. The ancient fabric, which has long disappeared, is now but a dim recollection of sun-browned walls, mullioned windows, and trailing roses, red-tiled roof, and terraced walks.

The Manor of Fillets—it was not called Phyllis until the sixteenth century—dated from a very early period. It was included in the Honour of Wallingford, and held by the tenure of a red rose given yearly to the Crown on the Feast of Pentecost. In 1347, in the reign of Edward III., the Manor of Fillets was granted to John de Molyns, son of John, and for want of heirs it went to William, son of John. In 1423 a William Wyott was lord of the manor, and he made exchange with William Molyns, Lord of the Manor of Henley. After this the estate was held by a family called the Marmyons, who were supposed to have been of Spanish origin, as there is a record of "a chantry chapel to Ferand de Marmyon, a Speynyard," being held in Henley Church.

In 1492 William Marmyon sold the estate to Thomas Hales, subject to the life interest of Amy Mantell, late widow Marmyon. The Hales family, after an intermarriage of cousins, passed it after one or two assignees to William Masham in 1593. In 1601 we find it in the possession of Sir John Swinnerton, whose daughter by marriage took it to Sir Robert Mellor. In 1638 Sir John Mellor, son of Sir Robert, in co-operation with his wife and son, assigned

the remainder of term to Bulstrode Whitelock, whose father had purchased a moiety of lands at Fillets Court from Sir William Alford in 1622. It will now be necessary to explain how Sir William Alford became at all interested in the estate.

When the Hales family were in difficulties during their holding of the Court a portion of Fillets was conveyed to Thomas Hawten; he in turn conveyed to Robert Rooke, whose daughter by his first marriage—Phyllis—married one of the Lovelace family of Hurley, Berks. Rooke, to dower Phyllis (whose name henceforth becomes that of the Court), conveyed a portion to trustees. When Rooke died his widow married John Alford of Fawley Court. By her first husband she had a daughter called Elizabeth, born in 1571, who married Sir William Alford, a relation of her mother's second husband. In 1638, therefore, Sir Bulstrode Whitelock united both portions of the Court, and so became the sole proprietor.

The name of Whitelock is familiar in the history of this country during the Civil War. After a few years of peace in the home at Henley, we find Phyllis Court, as was the case with many other country seats standing in those days, playing a prominent part in the struggle between the King and Parliament, and being turned into a fort.

There are some interesting records of Phyllis Court, both during its occupation as a Parliamentary fortress and after it was dismantled and occupied by the Whitelocks.

"On 4th March, 1643, by the direction of Major-General Skippon, Fillis Court House was made a strong and regular fort, and the Thames brought into the grafts round about it. Cannon and a considerable garrison of about 300 foot, and a troop of horse in it, and this was the rather done to watch the garrison of Greenlands which for a little fort was made very strong for the king, and between the garrisons stood Fawley Court miserably torn and plundered by each of them."

"1644. The Lord General was at Greenland House to view it, and his forces quartered at Henley, where they did much mischief to me in my woods and house, tho' I was a Parliamentary man, and the general

himself and most of the officers my friends and acquaintances, yet the unruly soldiers were not restrained."

After a time, the country round these parts being all in the interests of the Parliament, Sir Bulstrode was no doubt anxious to resume the quiet possession of Fawley Court and Phyllis Court, and so on June 3, 1646, the Parliament ordered "that Mr. Whitelock do go down into the country to take care of the 'sighting' of the garrison of Henley and Phyllis Court."

Upon receipt of this information, the Committee of the Council of Oxfordshire prepared to give effect to the decision of Parliament, and we read again in the *Memorials* the following:

"15 Aug. 1646. I went out of town to Phyllis Court, where I sent out acceptable warrants to the country adjoining to send in workmen with spades, pick-axes, etc., and carts to be employed about the demolishing of the fort."

Whitelock goes on to say how great a number of workmen came in response to his invitation to help in the "sighting" of the Court. The soldiers also helped, and they were encouraged in their work by the additional remuneration of 6d. per day, which persuaded them all to work and kept them from idleness. The bulwarks and lines were dug down, the grafts filled, and the drawbridge filled up and all levelled; the breastworks were thrown in, and even side-walks made to the Thames; the guns, granadoes, fireworks, and ammunition were all sent away. Thus was the garrison of Phyllis Court dismantled, or "sighted," and the townspeople resumed their former quiet pursuits, relieved from the presence of an unruly soldiery, a quarterly assessment, and many other inconveniences of a post-town lying in so important a position.

At the Restoration Whitelock's name was with great difficulty included among the pardoned; but he paid Charles II. for this much-coveted object the very large sum of £50,000, out of (it is said) the £90,000 demanded, mortgaging Fawley Court, which was badly damaged, and selling Greenlands to raise the money. After this he returned to Chilton Park, Hungerford, where the remainder of his days were spent in compiling

most of those records we have to-day of the Whitelock family. Especially for his royal master's use he wrote a history of the Parliaments, a portion of which MS. is still preserved in the British Museum.

Amidst his onerous duties Whitelock never forgot his children. At Chilton he wrote an address to them in the form of his *Annals*, of which the extant *Memorials*, copious as they are, represent only a small portion. The notes jotted down by Whitelock during the Protectorate were destroyed by his wife at the Restoration, lest they should contain matter instrumental in endangering the life of her husband. Some say he was buried at Chilton, and some at Fawley. Be this as it may, he went the way of all flesh, and his private burial—although he deserved a noble interment—was doubtless chosen in consequence of the indignities frequently bestowed upon the remains of some of the greatest figures in the Commonwealth.

Whitelock is described as shrewd, learned, patriotic, devout, tolerant, and humane, and a type of man England has every reason to be proud of. He was chairman of the committee that conducted the impeachment of the Earl of Strafford, but was more moderate and conservative than most of the leaders of the popular party. He declined to take any part in the trial of Charles I., which he described as a "bad business"; but he accepted office under Cromwell, who is said to have had a very high opinion of his integrity. Some think he was feared more than loved by the Protector, who sent him on an embassy to Sweden to be rid of his shrewd calculations on a troublous occasion.

In the Earl of Clarendon's diary it is stated that: "On December 13, in 1688, King William, then Prince of Orange, as guest of Mr. William Whitelock (son of Sir Bulstrode, who had made over the manor to his son in 1672), slept at Phyllis Court on his way from Torbay to London, and received a deputation from the House of Peers, Bishops, and Aldermen of the City of London, headed by Sir Richard Clayton. Lord Lovelace of Hurley (not far from Henley), with seventy followers, gentry and others, had ridden to welcome the king, but were stopped at Cirencester, where Lovelace was taken prisoner and young Bulstrode

Whitelock, son of Mr. William Whitelock, was shot through the head and died the next day, Nov. 14, 1688." It is needless to say that this great blow cast a gloom not only over the house of the bereaved father, but also over the King's stay and reception, and at a time when public enthusiasm and joy were essential to the party. The King, in all the glory of his new estate, issued his first order from Phyllis Court, which reads "from his court at Henley."

The manor continued in the hands of the Whitelock family until about the year 1724, when it passed by sale to Gislingham Cooper, Esq., who had married the great-grand-daughter of Sir Bulstrode Whitelock. Mr. Cooper died in 1768, and his widow and only son, the Rev. Edward Cooper, who held the living of Sonning at one time, sold Phyllis Court to Sambrook Freeman, Esq., of Fawley Court.

On a plaster wall in a chamber in the northern part of the building there was at one time a print drawn which showed the moat and the drawbridge in their original state. This print has been lost, and other views of the Court in its old state are very scarce. The moat and drawbridge enhanced the ease of getting ready the fortifications during the Civil War, but they were destroyed at the dismantling. An archway in the old wall by the edge of the river was the means of flooding the moat, and still serves that purpose for the portion of the old waterway remaining, on whose banks the sylvan beauty of the spot lends itself to the joy of the picnic-parties who camp here by permission in the summer months.

In the autumn of 1784, George Whitelock, Esq., a descendant of the family, visited Phyllis Court. He says: "The house was then standing, and in the windows of the dining parlour I saw first the painted glass of the Whitelock, Bulstrode, and other arms of our house. The next year, on my return to England, passing through Henley, I was sorry to find the old mansion of Fillets Court had been pulled down and the materials advertised for sale. I wrote to Mr. Freeman to request that he would sell me at his own price the painted glass, but he, with very much civility, insisted on my taking it and a picture of Queen Christina given by

her to Sir Bulstrode Whitelock at the time of his embassy to Sweden (1653)."

About 1788 the greater part of the edifice underwent demolition, and the remaining portion suffered the same fate (with the exception, some say, of the ancient kitchen) in or about the year 1830, to make room for a modern building. In pulling down an old summer-house in the grounds of the Court in 1830, the following lines were found:

Ah! much-loved banks, my infancy's delight,
How changed, how fall'n ye meet my mournful sight!
May this lone relic of the beauteous scene
Long stand to show what Phyllis Court has been!

S. GRANDISON, 1794.

Such eloquent lines, seemingly from one who had Phyllis Court and its old associations and traditions deep in his heart, need no comment. But the writer of the poem would seem to be a descendant of a Lord Grandison who commanded one of the King's regiments in the time of the Civil War. In a letter "sent from Captain Samuel Turner to his brother in London, on the great defeat given to the Reading Cavaliers, lately assaulting the town of Henley," published June 26, 1643, occurs the following passage with reference to the capture by the Parliamentary forces of some of their enemy:

"One of these four men, as our soldiers were stripping of them, spoke a word or two and so died, that he was first Captain of the Lord Grandison's regiment, and desired to be remembered to his Colonel."



The Wynne Brasses, Llanrwst.

(See *Antiquary*, vol. xl., pp. 274, 337.)

By GEORGE BAILEY.

THE interesting portrait (Fig. 1) of Katharine Lewis, taken from a rubbing kindly forwarded to us by Mr. H. R. Hughes of Kinnel, needs no further description than that already given in the *Antiquary* (vol. xl., p. 337), except that the way in which she is figured, as standing in what looks like a large leaden

bath filled with water, is curious and unaccountable. It may have been intended to convey some hint or indication of the way in which death came to her—while she was in full health and vigour, to judge by the picture on the brass. Be this as it may, a pathetic interest is attached to it, because of the premature decease of one so young, and whose portrait it no doubt faithfully depicts. This, the sixth brass, completes the series—size $14\frac{3}{8} \times 13\frac{3}{8}$. Mr. Hughes has also favoured us with some interesting particulars respecting the genealogy and heraldry which otherwise we could not have explained, and his notes will be found embodied in what follows, as nearly as possible. Mr. Hughes says: "The mother of Katharine Lewis was Catrin Wen, eighth daughter of Maredudd ab Jevan by his first wife, Alice, daughter of William ab Gruffydd ab Robin of Cochwillan. Catrin's husband was Lewis ab Jevan ab David of Festiniog, who was a descendant of Osburn Wyddel, and bore the arms "Ermine, a saltier gules; crest, a boar statant," as seen on this brass. "Maredudd ab Jevan was the purchaser of Gwydir, and we ascertain from Burke that he had five wives and twenty-six children, and died in 1525.

It may have been noticed that, when describing the arms on the brass of Dame Sarah Wynne, nothing very definite was advanced respecting the third and fourth quarterings. It now turns out that the former is erroneous, and does not properly belong to the achievement. The reason for this will be seen in the following quotation from Mr. Hughes' notes. He says: "I have referred to Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, and there I find that, when he visited Llanrwst in 1781, he found "trampled under feet" several brass-plates admirably engraven with

* In the Rev. W. Bingley's *Tour round North Wales*, vol. i., p. 338, occurs the following description of the Llanrwst brasses: "Against the wall, at west end of the chapel, are five brasses, chiefly remarkable for the excellence of their execution. . . . One of these, which is by far the best done, is a whole-length figure of Sarah Wynne, the wife of Sir Richard Wynne, who died in 1671. The engraver's name to this is William Vaughan; the person who did the others was Sylvanus Crue." No doubt what Mr. Pennant had said caused the owners to have them more safely placed where they are now found.

the heads of several of the family at rest beneath"; and he describes that of Dame Sarah Wynne "as by far the most beautiful piece of engraving I ever saw." It appears that there is an inscription in the Gwydir chapel, attached to the church, stating by whom it was restored to order, as

heads the restorer substituted *dogs' heads*. Attached to a letter at Brongyntyn, dated July 21, 1684, is the seal of Sir John Wynn of Watstay, with these quarterings: (1) Owen Gwynedd; (2) Gruffydd ab Cynan; (3) Moreiddig ab Warwyn—sable, three boys' heads couped at the shoulders ppr., having snakes



FIG. 1.

follows: "Pet: Rob: Drummond Willoughby, Dom: de Eresby of Gwydir, Restituit A.D. MDCCCXXXV." "That was fifty years after Pennant's visit. There can, therefore, be no doubt that during that long interval the surface of the third quarter of the shield was partially effaced, and that for the *boys'*

wreathed about their necks vert; (4) Collwyn ab Tangno—sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent; (5) Llewarch ab Bran; (6) Sabesbury." The following extract from the *History of the Gwydir Family* shows how the third and fourth quarterings were introduced into the achievements:

David ab Gruffydd=Eva, daughter and sole heiress of Gruffydd Vaughan ab Gr. ab Moreiddig of Penyfed in Evioneth. She was heiress of Keselgyfarch, and bore the arms of Moreiddig Warwyn, namely, Sable, three boys' heads couped at the shoulders ppr., having snakes wreathed about their necks vert.

Howel ab David=Eva (or Myfanwy), daughter and coheir of Jevan ab Howel ab Maredudd of Evioneth, descended from Colwyn ab Tangno, head of the V Noble Tribe, who bore, Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent. By this marriage Howel ab David acquired the houses called Y Llys yn Cefn y Vau and Ystymcegid, and other great possessions in Evioneth.

To show the arms, as they no doubt were, on the brass before it was recut, we give in Fig. 2 a corrected drawing which may be blazoned as follows: (1) Owen Gwynedd—vert, three eagles displayed in fess or; (2) Gruffydd ab Cynan—gu., three lions pass. in pale, arg., armed az.; (3) Moreiddig ab Warwyn—sa., three boys' heads ppr., having snakes entwined about their necks vert; (4) Collwyn ab Tangno—sa., a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis arg. The shield is charged on the fess point with the badge of Ulster. From this it will be understood how the third and fourth quarterings were introduced.

It was through the important alliances with these two heiresses that the Wynn family acquired the extensive estates which they possessed previous to the purchase of Gwydir by Maredudd ab Jevan ab Robert. This and the above-mentioned seal are conclusive as to the talbots' heads being an error either of the engraver who recut portions of the plates or of his instructor's.* In this connection Mr. Hughes of Kinnel

* In Bangor Cathedral there is a tombstone to Bishop Humphreys, who died 1712. His mother was the heiress of Cesailgyfarch, a branch of Gwydir. Consequently on his tombstone, and also on his book-plate, are quartered with his paternal coat: (2) Owen Gwynedd; (3) Gruffydd ab Cynan; (4) the three boys' heads with snakes round their necks; so that here we have the correctness of the above fully confirmed.

points out that the device of the head of a dog, or of any other animal, issuing out of a coronet, although suitable for a crest, would be quite irregular as a charge upon a shield.



FIG. 2.

And it occurs to him that in this instance it may have been suggested by the Drummond crest of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, which is a sleuth-hound standing on a ducal coronet.

In conclusion we desire to correct the following: At p. 337, vol. xl, for "Werg" read "Wig," which is a small place on the sea-coast in the parish of Aber, now the property of Lord Penrhyn.



Henry IV. and Archbishop Scrope.

BY THE REV. A. N. COOPER, M.A.



IGH up on walls of York Minster, so high as to be beyond reach of the snap-shotter, is a curious story in stone. Only those who know the grotesque license which fourteenth-century sculptors allowed themselves can understand how it ever came to be permitted within the walls of a place of worship.

represents a boy having stolen a bag of fruit, and being discovered and flogged in veritable schoolboy fashion. The boy is King Henry IV.; the fruit he stole is the crown and kingdom of his cousin Richard II.; while his flagellation is carried out by the Earl of Northumberland, father of Hotspur, and the occasion was the rising of the northern nobility under Scrope, Archbishop of York. A passing interest may be revived in the sculpture, as last June saw the quincentenary of the Archbishop's execution, which took place on June 8, 1405.

The subject is lifted out of mere local and antiquarian interest by the introduction of Scrope's rising into Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, when the King says:

Percy, Northumberland,
The Archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
Capitulate against us and are up.

The Archbishop he refers to is Richard Scrope. He was a member of one of the oldest families in England—the Scropes of Danby. His father was Chancellor to Richard II., and did his best to curb the extravagance of that King by refusing to affix the Great Seal to his monarch's reckless grants of land to his favourites. Scrope was a stout old soldier who had fought at Crecy, and he declared he would rather give up the Great Seal than misuse it, and this accordingly he did. His son Richard had just the career we might expect of a high-born ecclesiastic, and was made Bishop of Lichfield as soon as he was thirty, and advanced to the primacy on the first vacancy. Apparently Bishops must have had ample leisure in those days, for he added to his duties the work of Lord Chancellor.

To this hour it is a mystery what became of Richard II. Though the balance of evidence is with the theory that he was starved to death at Pontefract, yet this is not certain. There must have been something to be loved in the peevish, tyrannous lad who came to regal power so young, and brought it to an end so wretched, else how could it have happened that the house of Scrope would cling so warmly to his cause when it had no other reward than the block to offer? At first that wise old Richard Scrope, the Chancellor, carried over his

prudent head and his great influence to the camp of Henry and the cause of good government; and the whole Scrope family appear to have trusted the assurances that no harm should happen to the person of the rightful monarch. Satisfied with this, Archbishop Scrope consented to the deposition and assisted at Henry's coronation, and might have been a loyal subject had Henry acted with any kind of faith towards his prisoner.

For six years rumours ran to and fro in the Yorkshire moors and dales as to the fate of the unhappy son of the Black Prince. The Franciscans have the credit of having inflamed the minds of Yorkshiremen on the subject, but at all events Henry IV. took no pains to clear himself of the charge of having slain the rightful King, and one day in 1405 Archbishop Scrope preached a fiery sermon in York Minster against a King whose honour was stained with perjury and murder. There must have been something exciting in going to church in those days, when it was possible to hear the preacher appeal to the populace that such deeds should not be wrought in England. But when once the words were spoken there was no retreat. Twenty thousand men crowded to the Archbishop's banner; Henry Percy brought his tenantry from Topcliffe and Leconfield, and Thomas Mowbray, the Earl Marshal, was there with the men of the Hambleton Hills. The whole host lay in the Forest of Galtres not far from York. The same thing happened as in another Yorkshire rising 130 years later, when at the Pilgrimage of Grace the popular leaders consented to treat with the King's envoys. Under a promise of pardon the insurgents were disbanded and the leaders put to death. The Archbishop was bidden to meet the King at His Grace's own palace of Bishopthorpe. The great Yorkshire judge, Sir William Gascoigne, gave proof of his integrity and independence in refusing to condemn the prisoner, and this had to be done by one Sir William Fulthorpe, a knight but not a judge. The same day at noon, on a horse worth only forty pence (note the Yorkshire chronicler's eye for horseflesh), the Archbishop was taken to an adjacent field where a scaffold had been erected. He first forgave his executioner, then begged him to


sever his head by five strokes of the sword (in allusion to the five wounds of our Lord), and then kissed him three times. At the fifth stroke the head was severed from the body, which was subsequently buried in the Minster with the head placed between the left arm and the body. This was actually seen by the late Archdeacon Creyke, when the coffins in the Lady Chapel were broken by the falling timbers in the fire of 1829, and were subsequently repaired.

This was the first time a prelate had suffered capital punishment in England. Bishops had been imprisoned and punished by forfeiture and banishment, but no English King had dared to put a Bishop to death, and it is no wonder that the Pope excommunicated all concerned in the trial and execution of Scrope, though without specially naming the King. In a tablet which the present Archbishop has placed on the wall of the room where his predecessor was condemned, he speaks of him as *iniquissime damnatus* (most unjustly condemned). If this refers to the fact that, as Judge Gascoigne contended, an Archbishop could only be tried and condemned by his peers, the superlative Latin adverb may not be out of place. If it refers to the more general question as to whether Scrope had done anything worthy of death, it is fair to Henry IV. to remember that there were at least two counterfeits of King Richard alive. One was his former chaplain, Maudelin, said to be a natural son of one of the Plantagenets, and bearing the strongest resemblance to Richard; and another was Thomas Ward, a man of weak intellect, who for seventeen years was maintained at the Scottish Court as the veritable English King who had escaped from Pontefract. Sober historians say that had Scrope's action been conducted with more wisdom he might have shaken the usurper's throne. From the sculpture on the choir of York Minster it is easy to see the sort of treatment Churchmen would have meted out to Henry IV. if they had been able, so it is not so wonderful that he did not show the mercy he did not expect.

Enough has been said to raise the question whether the adverb *iniquissime* is quite the one an impartial historian would have chosen to characterize the sentence.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

AN ILLITERATE BOOK-FANCIER OF THE SECOND CENTURY.

“ET me tell you, that you are choosing the worst way to attain your object. You think that by buying up all the best books you can lay your hands on, you will pass for a man of literary tastes: not a bit of it; you are merely exposing thereby your own ignorance of literature. Why, you cannot even buy the right things: any casual recommendation is enough to guide your choice; you are as clay in the hands of the unscrupulous amateur, and as good as cash down to any dealer. How are you to know the difference between genuine old books that are worth money, and trash whose only merit is that it is falling to pieces? You are reduced to taking the worms and moths into your confidence; their activity is your sole clue to the value of a book; as to the accuracy and fidelity of the copyist, that is quite beyond you. And supposing even that you had managed to pick out such veritable treasures as the exquisite editions of Callinus, or those of the far-famed Atticus, most conscientious of publishers,—what does it profit you? Their beauty means nothing to you, my poor friend; you will get precisely as much enjoyment out of them as a blind love, would derive from the possession of a handsome mistress. . . . You may get together the works of Demosthenes, and his eight beautiful copies of Thucydides, all in the orator's own handwriting, and all the manuscripts that Sulla sent away from Athens to Italy,—and you will be no nearer to culture at the end of it, though you should sleep with them under your pillow, or paste them together and wear them as a garment; an ape is still an ape, says the proverb, though his trappings be of gold. So it is with you: you have always a book in your hand, you are always reading; but what it is all about, you have not an idea; you do but prick up asinine ears at the lyre's sound. Books would be precious things indeed, if the mere possession of them guaranteed culture to their owner. You rich men would have it all

your own way then ; we paupers could not stand against you, if learning were a marketable commodity ; and as for the dealers, no one would presume to contest the point of culture with men who have whole shopfuls of books at their disposal. . . . What is your idea, now, in all this rolling and unrolling of scrolls ? To what end the gluing and the trimming, the cedar-oil and saffron, the leather cases and the bosses ? . . . You are determined not to be cured. Very well : buy book upon book, shut them safely up, and reap the glory that comes of possession : only, let that be enough ; presume not to touch nor read ; pollute not with that tongue the poetry and eloquence of the ancients ; what harm have they ever done to you ?"—From *The Works of Lucian of Samosata*, translated by H. W. and F. G. Fowler, and issued by the Clarendon Press in four volumes, 1905.



At the Sign of the Owl.



A VOLUME of lectures by Mr. J. G. Frazer, the author of that remarkable book *The Golden Bough*, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan. They deal with the *Early History of the Kingship* as an institution, and they sketch a general theory of its evolution. They were delivered this year at

Trinity College, Cambridge. They have a relationship to *The Golden Bough*, for they will be included in a new edition of it now preparing, which will contain fuller information on many topics treated of in these lectures. Another anthropological book announced by the Macmillans is *Tribes of the Malay Peninsula*, in two volumes, with illustrations, by Mr. W. W. Skeat. The same firm promise for immediate publication the fifth volume of Dr. W. J. Courthope's *History of English Poetry*, dealing with the period between the Revolution of 1688 and the eve of the French Revolution. One more volume will complete the work.

I have received a circular from Rome announcing the establishment of a "Bureau Bibliographique" in that city—Via Ennio Quirino Visconti, 49—under the direction of Professor Henri Celani. Full particulars can be obtained from the director at the address given.



Mr. Fisher Unwin announces a work on *The Manors of Suffolk*, by Dr. W. A. Copinger, F.S.A. Their history and devolution are traced, in some cases down to the present day, practically without a break, from the Domesday entry. Views of some of the old manor-houses will be given. Dr. Copinger's name is a guarantee of sound work.



Miss Willis-Swan is compiling a history of the quaint parish church of Chaldon, Surrey, with chapters on the families and rectors that have been connected with it from its foundation, about the year 800 A.D. The volume contains illustrations, and a description of the curious wall-picture called "The Ladder of the Salvation of the Human Soul and the Road to Heaven." This picture was painted in *tempera*, and was discovered in 1870 during the execution of some repairs. As an appendix, complete copies of the registers of Chaldon, copies of the clerks' accounts, and a valuable map of the parish will be given.



At the Congress of Librarians recently held at Liège a great deal of attention was given to the important question of the preservation of records of unique documents, the recent fire at Turin, in which perished the famous manuscripts illuminated by the brothers Van Eyck, supplying the text. Professor Gayley, of the University of California, read a paper advocating the establishment of museums of reproductions, to include photographs of manuscripts, casts of seals, etc., the negatives and moulds to be at the disposal of anyone who desired to publish them. This excellent project was enthusiastically received ; but it is much easier to outline such a scheme than to organize the laborious and systematic operations required to render it effective. Individual effort, however excellent and to be

encouraged, is too often wasteful for want of proper direction and correlation. The work could be done, as far as this country is concerned, by a small annual grant such as is often given for scientific research.

The Cambridge University Press is about to publish a book entitled *The Care of Ancient Monuments*, by Professor G. Baldwin Brown, which treats of the various measures, legislative and other, which have been taken in different European countries for the preservation of ancient monuments, the aspect of historical cities, and objects and scenes of natural beauty.

Mr. George East will bring out the second year's issue of *The Collectors' Annual* through Mr. Elliot Stock immediately. It will contain, as did the former volume, a record for the year of the chief sales of china, pictures, engravings, antique furniture, old silver and plate, and other objects of art.

The famous municipal library of Strasburg is threatened with extinction, says the *Athenæum*, for a project for its suppression is before the Municipal Council. Founded in the eighteenth century, it possessed in 1870 over 400,000 volumes, which were destroyed during the terrible night of August 24 to 25. Thanks to generous gifts from various parts of the world and to the efforts of M. Reuss, the librarian, the library was reconstituted in 1872, and contained over 100,000 volumes by 1895, in addition to a superb collection *d'alsatiques*. It is now proposed to add the *alsatiques* to the municipal archives, to transfer the scientific books to the Imperial Library at the University, and the "recreative books" to the Public Library, and to sell the books *de valeur moindre*. It is contended that the public utility of the library does not correspond to the cost of its maintenance, and that its organization leaves much to be desired. Whatever its defects may be, it is not conceivable that such a drastic change will be effected without a loud protest. It may be questioned, indeed, whether the Municipal Council has the legal right to hypothecate in the manner indicated the many handsome donations which the library

has received at various times from private benefactors.

A once famous but now little known book by Erasmus has just been re-issued by Messrs. Methuen. It is a book called in Latin *Enchiridion Militis Christiani*, and in English the *Manual of the Christian Knight*, replenished with most wholesome precepts, made by the famous clerk Erasmus of Rotterdam, to the which is added a new and marvellous profitable preface. It is printed from the edition printed by Wynken de Worde, for John Byddell, 1533, but the old English has been discreetly modernized. In its new dress it should have a new vogue, for it is a beautiful book, full of good sense and the deepest spirituality. It was written to instruct a somewhat lax liver in the principles of Christ's faith.

On December 1 will be published the first number of *Northern Notes and Queries*, a quarterly which, besides affording a means of intercommunication of the usual kind, will deal with the antiquities of the four northern counties. Many original articles on archaeological, genealogical, heraldic, and allied topics are promised. A special feature will be a supplement consisting of some relative work, separately paged, which may be bound as an entire volume when completed. The publisher is Mr. M. S. Dodds, 61, Quayside Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The department of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum is just now engaged upon a volume which will possess a certain historic interest. In the early years of Queen Victoria's reign, the late Sir Henry Rawlinson took "squeezes" on paper of the great Darius inscriptions at Behistun, in Persia, and, with their aid, laid the foundations of modern Assyriology. During the past season, says the *Birmingham Post* of October 4, Mr. Leonard King and Mr. Campbell Thompson have revisited this monument on behalf of the British Museum, and have worked over the characters one by one, with the result that they have secured a large number of interesting variants upon the Rawlinson text. They have also secured the first photograph taken at close quarters of

the sculptured figures of Darius and his captives. In order to perform this task the explorers were slung in cradles alongside the vertical face of the inscribed rock, and Mr. Thompson in taking the negatives, had to push himself outwards with his feet while using the hands for the camera. The exciting conditions under which the photographs were taken, therefore, should impart to the forthcoming volume an interest of its own.

In these pages I have nothing to do with political matters, but it may at least be pointed out that recent events in the Far East, and the making of the new treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan, whatever their political results may be, will certainly increase the demand in the Eastern Island Empire for the literature of the West. Japan, indeed, is likely to become one of the best of our foreign customers so far as books are concerned. It is interesting to note that the report of the Imperial Library in Tokio for the year 1904-1905 shows that of the 226,581 books on the shelves, 45,276 are European. Of 9,415 volumes added during the year, 1,109 were in Western languages.

The new section of the *Oxford Dictionary*, Pennage—Pfennig, published on October 1, completes the first half of volume vii. (title-pages for half volumes are now procurable), and the second half will be Ph.—Pz. It may be mentioned that Pennage—Pfennig contains 3,247 words, 2,609 words illustrated by quotations, and 11,806 illustrative quotations. No other English dictionary within the same limits contains more than 1,943 words, or 550 words illustrated by quotations, or 1,232 illustrative quotations. The only word in the section which has any claim to be original English (having been at least West German from the dawn of history) is "Penny," which makes one of the most entertaining articles in the dictionary.

It appears evident that the later parts of the *Oxford Dictionary* have not circulated so widely in China as they ought, for a Chinaman in Singapore, in opening a school for his countrymen, announces that he is prepared, among other things, to teach English "up to the letter G."

The great companion work on English dialects, by Professor Joseph Wright, is completed by the publication of the *English Dialect Grammar*. The first portion of the *English Dialect Dictionary* was issued in July, 1896. The index to the Grammar alone contains 2,431 words, 15,924 dialect forms, and upwards of 90,000 references to counties or parts of counties.

The Hull Museum authorities have issued, at the price of one penny, an excellent little pamphlet, written by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., the Curator, on *The Hull Museum and Education*. The writer alludes to the history of the museum, and shows the educational value of such institutions if properly arranged. The old conception of a museum as a mere collection of curiosities is now dead, and Mr. Sheppard, by reference to particular cases in the collection under his charge, shows how by scientific classification and arrangement all the exhibits in any one class exhibit ordered progress and development, so that any addition to the collection has its own proper place in the general series, and does not fulfil its proper mission unless it is in its place. A syllabus of lectures on the contents of the museum as given to the school children of the borough—not at their schools, but to parties of them at the museum, where they can examine and study specimens—may well serve as a model for other authorities.

There has recently been brought to light a hitherto unpublished MS. by Boissard, whose long life of antiquarian research covered the period between 1528 and 1612. The document was believed to have perished long ago, but by a series of lucky circumstances it has at length reached the safe keeping of the French National Library. The chief importance of the MS. lies in the fact that it describes with precision a large number of monuments of ancient interest, even three centuries ago, existing in Rome, in Roman Gaul, in Switzerland, and in the Danubian provinces.

I have received a charmingly produced pamphlet descriptive of the Portico Library, Manchester, which was established in 1806,

and is still flourishing. With the pamphlet is issued a beautifully printed list of works in the library on or relating to Architecture. The list is useful, and contains not a few rare and valuable books, including eight folio Architectural Scrap Books, which were compiled in the early part of the last century. The contents are systematically arranged, and include drawings, engravings, etchings, and coloured prints of English and foreign churches, cathedrals, and public buildings.

Mr. H. Forbes Witherby has written a work entitled the *Story of the Chair of St. Peter in the Basilica of St. Peter at Rome*. It traces the record of the chair from the earliest times, and gives much interesting information concerning its history, and compares it with other ancient surviving seats in Rome and elsewhere. Mr. Elliot Stock is the publisher.

Mr. Henry Frowde is adding to the "Oxford Poets' Series" a new large-type *Shakespeare*, and an illustrated edition, containing thirty-one pictures from the Boydell Gallery, is announced for immediate publication. Many people will be glad to see again these famous illustrations, so familiar to them in their youth. The illustration of Shakespeare should doubtless be traditional, just as his place in English literature is not only historical (as the Germans would have it), but central and permanent.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

HAMPTON AND SONS, of Cockspur Street, recently sold the historical residence, Shaw House, Newbury, and last week they disposed of the remaining portion of the furniture and effects, including many pieces of antique furniture, armour, and weapons (the latter found on the spot upon which the Battle of Newbury was fought), and, judging by the prices obtained, there is no doubt that the public, led by the surroundings, appreciated the fact that the statement was correct. Amongst other things, a trophy, consisting of helmet, two clubs, pair of gauntlets, and

a shield, realized 52 guineas; a somewhat similar trophy realized 72 guineas; a battleaxe, 8 guineas; a shield and two swords, with dagger, 40 guineas; and a smaller shield at the same price. Some old screens and mirrors realized very high prices.—*Standard*, October 3.

Yesterday Messrs. Hodgson and Company concluded at their rooms, Chancery Lane, the sale of books, including some from the libraries of the late Colonel Moore, C.B., and Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P. Among the most important items were: Curtis's Botanical Magazine; or, Flower Garden Displayed, £5 5s.; Harleian Society's Publications, £7 15s.; Planché's Cyclopædia of Costume, £5 7s. 6d.; Baker's History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire, £5 10s.; Henry Bradshaw Society's Publications from the commencement in 1891 to 1904, £14; Harleian Society's Publications (the Register Section), £10 5s.; Dodsley's Annual Register from commencement in 1758 to 1880, £9; State Papers, British and foreign, a good set in fine and clean condition, £26 10s.; Hertset's Collection of Treaties and Conventions between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, £6 15s.; Eden's The State of the Poor, 1799, £5 15s.; Encyclopædia Britannica, ninth edition, with eleven supplementary volumes, £13 5s.—*Globe*, October 14.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

WE have received the Birmingham Archæological Society's *Transactions* for 1904 (vol. xxx.). Besides interesting accounts of the Society's various excursions, written by Mr. J. A. Cossins, with sundry illustrations, including several of Huddington Church before its restoration and repair, there are three papers. The longest is "The Wyntours of Huddington and the Gunpowder Plot," by Mr. J. Humphreys, with several illustrations. The article contains a full account of the Plot, with especial reference to the part taken in it by Thomas and Robert Wyntour of Huddington Court, an old moated manor-house in the heart of Worcestershire, of which a charming view is given. The most important paper in the volume is the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom's "Two Warwickshire Muniment Rooms," in which the Rector of Whitchurch tells how he was permitted to investigate, first, the muniment room of the late Lord Willoughby de Broke at Compton Verney, which resulted in a calendar of nearly 4,000 items, some of the chief of which Mr. Bloom enumerates; and second, the muniment room of Warwick Castle, which resulted in a calendar of 9,438 items. The Compton Verney room is fire and burglar proof, while the room in Warwick Castle, though vaulted in stone, has a wooden floor and fittings. Mr. Bloom's all too brief indication of the nature of the contents of these rooms shows what a valuable mass of material they contain. He appends lists of the manor rolls, and a description of the armorial seals prior to 1549. The third paper, on "Birmingham Trades and Industries during the Last Century," by Mr. C. J. Woodward, represents much solid hard work on the part of its writer, and is a valuable

contribution not only to the history of the midland metropolis, but to the history of trade. Mr. Woodward at the close of his paper pleads forcibly for the establishment of an Industrial and Trade Museum for Birmingham. It is an excellent idea.

The *Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, vol. viii., 1904, have reached us. The volume opens with reports of the Nottinghamshire society's excursions, and of the papers read on those occasions. Among the many excellent illustrations to these reports we note especially three of the south doorway to Teversal Church, the stones of which are carved with such an extraordinarily composite collection of symbols. There is also a capital sketch of a canopied pew (late seventeenth century) in the same church, with elaborately panelled tester resting on twisted shafts, having beautifully carved capitals. The papers which follow the reports, statement of accounts, and other business items, are five in number. Mr. R. A. Wilde writes on "Ancient Nottingham Pottery," with four plates. The "Discovery of a Saxon Grave Cover"—fragments found among some farm buildings at Coates, Notts, of which a plate is given—is described by Mr. W. H. Mason; and Mrs. Chaworth Musters sends the second part of her account of the "Chaworth Family," with two plates. The other papers are "Commissions of Escheat," by Mr. F. A. Wadsworth, and "Chantries at Edwinstowe," by the Rev. Atwell M. Y. Baylay. With this volume of *Transactions* are issued the last two sheets, with title-page and contents, of *The Domesday of Inclosures for Nottinghamshire*, edited by Mr. I. S. Leadam, M.A.

The *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society*, July, 1905 (vol. ii., No. 3), like its predecessors, brings together a great variety of notes and documentary extracts illustrating the early history of the Society of Friends in this country. An interesting plate is a reproduction of the Discharge given in 1655 to Edmund Peckover, who, after serving in Cromwell's army for nine years, became a Quaker, and ceased to bear arms. He and his wife, like the rest of their co-religionists, had to suffer persecution:—"Fines of 5s. or 10s. were frequently levied on Edmund Peckover and his family for attendance at meetings. One of these meetings consisted of four Friends talking together in the roadway to Thurning. Two informers saw another man near by, and swore it a meeting!" Among many notes of interest we notice an instalment of lists of sea-stores which Friends bound for the other side of the Atlantic took on board with them in 1756. It is comforting to see that the austere Friends had a "very pretty idea" (as Sam Weller would have said) of creature comforts, not forgetting a supply of tobacco. The Friends' Historical Society is doing excellent work.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ON September 30 the ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND visited Corbridge, Aydon Halton, and Dilston. Aydon Castle

is a thirteenth-century building, and one of the best examples of a fortified manor-house in Northumberland. Mr. C. C. Hodges, who throughout the day acted as cicerone, and gave many interesting details of the various places visited, said Aydon Castle was particularly fortunate in having escaped destruction when the Scotch came over here under King David and did a considerable amount of destruction to Hexham and Corbridge, passing south, to be defeated at the Battle of Neville's Cross, Durham. At that time Aydon Castle capitulated, and the people walked out with their lives, and so the building had been handed down. The earliest known owner of the place was Emma de Aydon, who in 1207-1208 paid to King John a fine of 200 marks and two palfreys for liberty to marry whom she pleased. She married Peter de Vallibus, and in after times the place was owned by the Raymese family, and by Sir William Carnaby. It is now in possession of Sir Edward Blackett of Matfen. The site of the building is one strongly defended by nature. On the east and south sides it is encircled by the heavily-wooded and almost inaccessible banks of the Aydon Burn. On the western side there is also a steep declivity, but it could be approached by an assailing party, and therefore the postern at that point was defended. On the north side it was protected by a moat and drawbridge. The ancient part of the house was one of the most interesting in England. The first alteration to it was when they got the license to crenellate it, as they could see on the walls of the inner court, with its embrasures and loopholes, in the days of the cross-bow. The party then went inside and saw the old hall, with its thirteenth-century windows, and below some fireplaces of the same date. Mr. Hodges gave a lucid description of life in a mediæval house, peculiarly appropriate to the occasion, and illustrated by the architectural surroundings in considerable and well-preserved detail. At Corbridge Mr. Hodges gave a historical description of the town and church. Corbridge, he said, was a town of the highest antiquity, being a place chosen for residence by the earliest inhabitants of these islands. Situated on the banks of a magnificent stream, and in a finely-wooded country, where there was any amount of game of all kinds, a large supply of fish in the river, and good arable land along its banks, there was everything to induce any tribe of people coming over the country to select it as a place of occupation. As a place of Roman occupation it was more than a station or a camp—it was a city, being the largest Roman place north of York. York at that time being the Roman capital of Britain, when London was a comparatively small place. The Romans took it because it was an ancient British city before they came, and when they laid out their Watling Street they diverted its direct course on purpose to pass through such an important place. The area of it was about 22 acres, or more than four times the area of the largest of the stations on the line of the Roman wall itself. The Romans built a bridge across the Tyne there, considerable remains of which are still to be seen. A piece of silver plate of the Roman era was found in the river in 1734, which is known all over the antiquarian world as the Corbridge lanx. It weighs 148 ounces,

and is supposed to have been used in some sacrificial ordinances. It is now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, who had two replicas made, one of which is in the British Museum, and the other in the Newcastle-on-Tyne Museum. Coming to the church, Mr. Hodges believed there was strong evidence that it was founded under St. Wilfrid. He then pointed out its many archaeological features, with the alterations that had been made at different periods, and referred to the large number of mediæval grave-covers of great interest and beauty in the church; while amongst other fragments preserved were a Saxon gable cross, portion of a Roman altar, and a boss from the vaulting under the tower of the old All Saints' Church in Newcastle, which was put in by Robert de Rhodes, the builder of the steeple of St. Nicholas' Cathedral. He also described the two pele towers, one of which is in the churchyard, and was probably the parsonage house.

The ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on September 30, explored the neighbourhood of Ilford and Barking. At Uphall the mound and earthworks were inspected, and were briefly described by Mr. W. Crouch, who gave his opinion that they were either of Danish or prehistoric origin. From Uphall the party proceeded to the Friends' Meeting House at Barking, where a fine panelled room, with one original doorway of Tudor date, was inspected, and a visit was also paid to the graveyard opposite, where the remains of Elizabeth Fry lie buried. At Barking Mr. F. Chancellor gave a brief history of the parish church, which is chiefly of the Perpendicular style, with some Norman and Early English features. The alterations in the church, however, made from time to time, have been so extensive that it was difficult to say much about the edifice with any degree of accuracy. The registers, which date from 1558, contain the entry of the marriage of Captain Cook, the famous navigator, with Elizabeth Butts, on December 21, 1762. Close by the church is the old Court-house, a curious Elizabethan building of timber and plaster, with projecting upper storey. Eastbury House, about a mile away, was next visited, and a short account of this Elizabethan mansion was given by Mr. Bamford. It was erected in 1572 by Clement Aysley, but some of the stories usually associated with it, notably one connecting it with the Gunpowder Plot, were declared to have no foundation in fact. Another old residence—Parsloes, or Passelows—was also visited, and a collection of interesting facts concerning it was given by Mr. Walter Crouch. This house was said to be one of the ancient possessions of Barking Abbey, but very little is known about it until the days of Queen Elizabeth, when Martin Bowes, a London merchant, and at one time Lord Mayor of London, sold the estate. In 1519 it was purchased by William Fanshawe, and it has remained in the hands of the Fanshawe family.

A general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Dublin on October 3, when the following papers were read: "The Dublin Gild of Carpenters, Millers, Masons, and
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Heliers in the Sixteenth Century," by Mr. H. F. Berry; "Notes on Antiquities in the Termon of St. Colman and St. Cronan, co. Clare," by Mr. T. J. Westropp; "Notes on the Jacobite Tract—A Light to the Blind," Part II., by Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy; "A Contribution towards a Catalogue of Engravings of Dublin" (illustrated by lantern slides), by Dr. E. MacDowel Cosgrave.

The SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, on September 16, visited Stoke d'Abernon Church and the old manor house. Mr. P. M. Johnston said that, in pre-Conquest days Stoke was simply Stoke, meaning a stockaded settlement, but, according to the Domesday Book, the knight D'Abernon, who came over with the Conqueror, owned Stoke, and mention is made of a church and mill, the latter remaining until recently. As to the church, although there was little in the interior to remind us of Saxon work, there were several features in the building which were characteristically Saxon. These were the old sundial, and the thinness of the walls—never more than 2 feet, although the splays in the windows make them seem thicker. The Normans always went in for massiveness, but the Saxons were better builders, one proof being that the walls needed no buttresses. Then there had recently been found a plain, square-headed door high up in the south wall, which was no doubt originally the entrance to a priest's room, it being very necessary to have some custodian of the church on the spot in those unsettled times. The core of the present walls also was of Roman bricks, which in many places were built in herring-bone fashion, and could at some places outside be distinctly traced. He put the Saxon date at about A.D. 900. One peculiar feature in the church was the twist in the chancel. This was common to many churches, but no reason satisfactory to archaeologists had yet been given. In 1866 the church was restored, and he felt it to be a duty they owed to the public as a society to bear a protest against the mischief done by the mis-restorationists who, although they may have acted with good intention, had destroyed so much valuable original work. The Saxon church consisted of nave and chancel only. The aisle might be put down to the twelfth century, and the chantry to the fifteenth century. The chancel had some fine Norman vaulting, and it would be interesting to students to notice the delicate shafts which conveyed the idea of lightness and strength at the same time. The Norbury chantry was mentioned in the will of Sir John Norbury, 1524, and had then been recently built. There was also a very fine chest, dating from the thirteenth century, but there was no reason for the popular idea which accredited it with being a Crusader's chest. In Edward VI.'s Prayer-Book mention was made of a poor man's chest. There was usually a small slit in the lid to receive the offerings, and this was to be seen in the chest here. It had also a peculiar hinge, which helped them to determine the date. The font was of no great interest, but, by its excessive plainness, was evidently very ancient, probably dating to the latter end of the fifteenth century. In the chancel were two brasses, which were the oldest in England, and perhaps the

oldest in the world. One was to Sir John D'Abernon, who died in 1279, and who was tenant of the De Clares. He no doubt took part in the Barons' Wars, in the time of Henry III., fighting at the Battle of Lewes. In 1264 he was made Custodian of Guildford Castle. The inscription was: "Sir John D'Abernon lieth here. God have mercy on his soul." Another brass had the effigy of his grandson, and was dated 1327.

On September 26 the members of the HAMPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY spent a day in the Basingstoke district. After visiting the Holy Ghost Church, Basingstoke, and the brickfield at Chinnham, where Mr. Dale made some remarks on the geology of the district, the party proceeded to Sherborne St. John Church, where they were welcomed by the vicar, the Rev. D. Chute. There are here an interesting font, of the period of the church itself, and a fine Tudor porch, over which is the inscription: "Of your charity pray for the soules of James Shayer and Joan his wife, who caused this porch to be made at their cost. 1533." The leading feature of the interior is the chapel of the Brocas family, which has some fine effigies and brasses. The family, concerning whom some details were given by Mr. Dale, formerly resided at Beurepaire, not far away. The chapel has a window containing some very good stained glass of Old Testament subjects. There are hung there two visors, believed to be original, and of one of these the story is told that a clergyman who attended to conduct a funeral, out of curiosity (the funeral being late), put it on, but could not get it off. The funeral in due course arrived, and he was sent for, but in the end his plight was discovered, and he was released. The church possesses some chained books—Fox's *Book of Martyrs*—and Mr. Dale said he believed this church and St. Michael's, Southampton, were the only churches in Hampshire where chained books were to be found. The pulpit has the inscription: "Mad by Henri Sly, 1634 W.M. I.B." The vicar, who made some interesting remarks concerning the interior, said the four last initials were probably those of the churchwardens of the day. He called attention to a slab at the foot of the chancel steps, marking the burial-place of Johannes Fielding, who died "Ætatis Sux plus minus 65"—more or less of that age. The altar-piece, the Last Supper, is of Powell's mosaic glass, practically indestructible. Outside the church is a gravestone marking the burial-place of George Hickson, a whipper-in, who "continued after he died in the family as coachman"—a remarkable instance of ambiguous churchyard literature. After luncheon Monk Sherborne Church and Winklebury Camp were visited.

THE DORSET FIELD CLUB held its last summer meeting on September 14, when Fleet and Langton Herring were visited. Starting from Weymouth, the party drove to Langton Cross, where a short paper was read by Mr. Alfred Pope, and thence to Langton Church, which has been very much "restored." On the way to the Fleet the geology and botany of the district occupied the visitors' attention, and papers

were given by Mr. Hudleston and Mr. Bowles Barrett. Later, Mr. C. E. George gave an account of the narrow inlet known as the Fleet, and of its tides. The day concluded with a reception by the President at his home, Montevideo, where his valuable collections were viewed with great interest.

On September 16 the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion to Newton Kyme and Tadcaster. At the Rectory at Newton Kyme the Rev. E. de Villars Bryans showed Queen Elizabeth's signature, and some valuable plate and old books. The plate was given by various members of the Fairfax family in 1704. By permission of the Misses Bethell, the Hall was inspected, also the ruins of the ancient castle and the church, with its Fairfax chapel. Thence the visitors walked along the banks of the Wharfe to Tadcaster, where Mr. Clapham pointed out the positions held by the Earl of Newcastle, when, with 8,000 troops and seven guns, he tried to drive Fairfax out of Tadcaster. Fairfax, with 800 soldiers, kept the bridge for a whole day, and after darkness came on retreated to Selby, ultimately joining the armies under Cromwell that fought at Marston Moor and defeated the Cavaliers. Here Mr. William Callum, the master of the Grammar School, met the party, and gave a history of Tadcaster from the earliest period to the present time. In the church the Rev. J. Rowland Jones, B.A., pointed out the remains of a Norman door, and the east window, the stained glass of which is the work of Burne-Jones. After tea at the Londesborough Hotel, brief addresses were given by Mr. Callum and Mr. Ross on the Roman roads in the neighbourhood, and both expressed the opinion that the disputed point whether the Roman Calcaria was Newton Kyme or Tadcaster should be settled in favour of the latter.

On September 22 the members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY went to Wakefield, visiting the Cathedral, St. Mary's Chapel on the Bridge, Sandal Magna Church, and Sandal Castle. The Cathedral Church of All Saints has grown out of a simple Norman cross church. In 1150 and about 1220 additions were made. Early in the fourteenth century the central tower fell, and this caused much rebuilding. The reconstructed edifice was consecrated in 1329. In 1409 the tower and spire were erected, and in the middle of the fifteenth century a clerestory was added to the nave, and other alterations and additions made. Passing over Wakefield Bridge, a stranger, after a brief glance at the west front of St. Mary's Chapel, would doubtless be surprised to hear that the present building only dates from 1847. Its dilapidated and worn appearance surrounds it with a thirteenth or fourteenth century atmosphere. Unfortunately, the Caen stone which was used is decaying rapidly, and the original west front, which is preserved at Kettlethorpe Hall, is in a better state of preservation than the present one. What may be called the first St. Mary's Chapel was built at the same time as the bridge, for the construction of which Edward III. granted three years' tollage in 1342. The chapel in those days was visited by travellers, who

sought its quietude to offer up prayers for a journey safely accomplished, and by merchants, who asked for Divine protection for their wares. It served also as a resort for those suffering from sickness and infectious diseases, so that they might be kept apart from the other parishioners. Early in the nineteenth century the building fell upon evil days, and was used as a cheese-cake shop, as a corn-factor's office, and by a rag merchant, who hung his dirty wares on various sacred figures in the edifice. The present building is badly in need of funds for its preservation. Sandal Magna Church having been visited, the party proceeded to Sandal Castle. But very few stones remain of what was at one time a fine example of an old English fortified retreat. The castle was rebuilt about 1330. It consisted of a large outer ward or courtyard and the keep. Along the outer edge of the courtyard ran a great battlemented curtain wall from 7 to 10 feet thick, against which the domestic buildings were placed. It covered 6 acres of ground, and was two storeys in height.

A visit to Fulham Palace was paid on September 23 by the members of the BALHAM ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, when the President, Sir Edward W. Brabrook, F.S.A., in the course of a short address, explained that the manor had been in the possession of the Bishops of London since the year 691 A.D., with only a short interregnum in the seventeenth century, this constituting, he believed, the longest-known tenure in the country. It originally contained 40 hides of land, now reduced to 36 acres. The present house dated only from the reign of Henry VII., to whose time the picturesque red-brick courtyard and entrance-tower belonged, with its beautiful terracotta corbel table of Flemish design. The hall was built in 1595, and the present kitchen, once the dining or banqueting room, has a rich rococo plaster ceiling, of apparently the end of the eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century. The moat, little more than a ditch, a mile in circumference, still contains running water. On leaving the Palace the adjoining parish church was inspected, rebuilt by Sir A. Blomfield in 1881. It still, however, contains a considerable number of Jacobean monuments, though none are of any remarkable interest or beauty.

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE on September 27, Mr. R. Welford presiding, Mr. Edward Wooler read a paper on "Market Crosses." He said there seemed good reason to believe that the market cross as an institution had its beginning in the cross ecclesiastical, originally the sign of the consecration of special districts in the early days of the Christian missionaries, who, in token of their message to the pagan people, erected in their midst the visible sign of the Christian faith. Probably the earliest crosses were of wood, a material at once more easily manipulated and more portable than stone. Indeed, the Cistercians were by the rules of their Order precluded from erecting other crosses than of wood, and doubtless the fact that the original cross of the crucifixion was of wood had some influence in determining the material in the reproduction of the Christian school. Subsequently the new

doctrines took stronger hold, and the missionaries felt their position in the country more assured, and erected crosses of stone, which at first resembled in shape the wooden crosses. In tracing the genius of the market cross it was essential to remark that while crosses of wood or stone were being erected the pioneers of Christianity were sometimes content with inscribing the sign of the cross in simple or more elaborate form on existing pillar-stones, the rude monuments of pagan times. The practice of making asseveration and taking vows at a particular stone was of great antiquity, and was probably widely used amongst ancient peoples. The Bible supplied much interesting evidence of the practice in Eastern lands, and even of the erection of stone monuments in token of oath-taking the bargain. In the course of time the mark of consecration and religious influence became by degrees the centre of civil life, and in this way the municipal cross doubtless had its origin. There was something unusually remarkable about the popularity of the cross, and it was impossible to point either to a time when, or a part of the world where, it had not been in favour. Though many people cherished the belief that the cross was a purely Christian symbol, that was clearly a mistake, for it was evidently as common in pagan as in more advanced times.—Mr. R. C. Clephan read a paper entitled "An Outline of the History and Development of the Hand-gun from the Earliest Period to about the End of the Fifteenth Century."

The thirteenth annual meeting of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at Scarborough on October 9 and 10, under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury. On the first day the members met at the Parish Church in the afternoon, where the history of the edifice was explained by Alderman W. Hastings Fowler (churchwarden), and the new vicar (the Rev. T. E. Lindsey) read the notes and lecture written by the Bishop of Hull. The historic castle was afterwards visited, and explanatory remarks were made by Mr. Joshua Rowntree, J.P. (Scarborough), and Mr. W. Stephenson (of Hull), who seventeen years ago carried out extensive excavations at the castle. The history of the castle was traced from its erection in 1136 to its destruction during the Parliamentary Wars. Incidentally, Mr. Rowntree made an interesting statement when he said that the Icelandic fishing-ground was discovered by Scarborough fishermen. In the evening the annual dinner and meeting were held, under the presidency of Lord Hawkesbury.—The Rev. A. N. Cooper, Honorary Secretary, gave a resumé of the year's work. He said it had been decided to make the Hull Museum the home of such antiquities and books as the Society possessed. In consequence of this decision he had tried to obtain from York Museum the Marton vases, which had been, it was supposed, only temporarily deposited there. The York Council had taken a different view of the matter, and they declined to give them up.—On the second day Scambridge Dykes and the moraine at Wykeham were visited.

The members of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY had an excursion on October 7 from Helens-

burgh, through Glenfruin, to the ruined chapel of Faslane, on Garelochside. Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A. Scot., was leader of the party, and author of an interestingly written and illustrated itinerary specially prepared for the occasion. Mr. Bruce states that the meaning of Glenfruin has been variously rendered, the one which commends itself to the local antiquary being "the valley of the sheltered places—Glen-fraoin." The Fruin rises on the slopes of Maol na Fheidh, and runs a course of twelve and a half miles into Loch Lomond. Early last century some forty-five families inhabited the glen, and traces of the crooked furrows of the old crofts can still be traced on both sides of the valley. The writer also notes that the Jardines have been on the Luss lands for a considerable period, tenants of that name being mentioned in the Luss rental rolls as early as the year 1564. The present representative of this race of farmers is Mr. Andrew Jardine, tenant of Balley-menoch.



The annual meeting of the BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB was held on October 12. Among the papers read was one by Captain Norman on "The Recent Discovery of Human Remains on Halidon Hill." On September 30, said the writer, the ploughmen on Mr. Renton's, the Corporation tenant's, land on Halidon Hill, Berwick, noticed that their plough grated against some stony obstruction below the surface. An examination revealed a number of "land-stones"—viz., glacial drift stuff, lying on the top of and concealing a flat sandstone slab, which, on being lifted, proved to be the cover of an ancient British cist of usual type, 3 feet long, 3 feet deep, and 22 inches wide, unpaved, with built, but not slab, stone sides, in which were five skulls and a number of long bones, but no ribs or small bones, lying loosely. Only one of the skulls was reported as having been found entire, and that, unfortunately, had been battered to pieces in a spirit of wanton destruction by some young fellows before I arrived on the scene. There were no pottery, ornaments, or calcined bones, but there were a few teeth in good preservation. The situation of this find was on the very apex of Halidon, and nearer Brow o' the Hill than Camphill. Close over it, though unaware of its existence, the English host on July 19, 1333, must have paced. It is a British cist of the same type as those which are so constantly being unearthed in Borderland, of the Bronze Period, which probably began to prevail in this country about 1,000 B.C., and there is nothing remarkable about it except the presence of so many skulls together in one small grave. Probably there had been fighting, and the bodies of the slain were first burned—yet not so completely as to destroy the bones—for that was a common custom, and jars containing calcined ashes are often found along with skulls. When bodies were placed in the graves without being burned, they were generally in a crouching position. The practice of cremation instead of, or combined with, inhumation came in at the close of the Neolithic, and prevailed throughout the Bronze Age. There was lately an interesting exposure of a number of ancient British cists, called collectively a barrow (from the Anglo-Saxon "berg," a hill or hillock) laid bare at Riffington,

near Twizell, and a still more important one at North Sunderland, both of which I visited, and found similarly located on an apex. Members may remember that the last cist found at High Cocklaw, near Berwick, in 1900, contained an armlet, a large number of jet beads, and two flint heads, but no bones. One of the North Sunderland skulls had a hole in it, probably made by an instrument immediately after death, in accordance with the prevalent belief that thereby the passage of the spirit out of its bodily tenement would be facilitated. Finders of skulls should note these curious holes, which are about the size of a florin.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BLAKE FAMILY RECORDS, SECOND SERIES (1600-1700). By Martin J. Blake. Fifteen plates of seals, deeds, etc. London: Elliot Stock, 1905. Medium octavo, pp. xii, 298, xviii. Price 18s. net.

A short time ago we had occasion, in these columns, to speak very favourably of the first series of *Blake Family Records* (1315-1600), pointing out that their publication would prove of genuine value to many an antiquary and genealogist outside the immediate circle of the particular family. That opinion was echoed in many of our leading literary journals, such as the *Athenaeum* and *Guardian*. Similar remarks may be applied with equal justice to the second series, though dealing with a much later period. The documents abstracted or transcribed in this volume—208 in number—pertain exclusively to the seventeenth century, and are chiefly from originals preserved in the private Blake collection. They throw light on local history, and supply much information as to the topography of the town and district of Galway during that period.

Two of the younger sons of John Blake, who was ejected from his ancestral property in Galway town in 1655, and transplanted to a distant part of the county, emigrated to Montserrat and Barbadoes. Several of their letters are included in the collection. John Blake, writing to his brother Thomas from Barbadoes in 1675, as to a wench of questionable character who had come over with his wife, says:

"If I would dismiss her, another servant I must have, which may prove ten times worse than her; for, until a negro wench I have brought to knowledge, I cannot be without a white maid."

The next year, Henry Blake, at Montserrat, wrote to his brother at Barbadoes:

"I have this day delivered possession unto my cousin, Edward Bodkine, of the plantation and negers for your account, who confessed judgment in your name for 106,889 lbs. sugar. . . . I pray God send you much joy of it."

Certain extraneous documents have found their way into this family collection. One of the most curious and interesting is a copy of articles presented to the corporation of Norwich, in 1642, for the regulation of strangers of the Dutch and Walloon congregations in that city. The citizens of Norwich of that day had a stringent protectionist fiscal tariff. None of these strangers were to buy any butter or cheese, nor buy corn, nor charcoal, in the market before one o'clock. No stranger was at any time to buy any kind of yarn to work, or sell to work outside of their own houses. The whole of the twenty-nine articles are of a like stringent nature.

This volume concludes with a good index to the valuable series of records in the first volume.

* * *

CALENDAR OF LETTER-BOOKS PRESERVED AMONG THE ARCHIVES OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AT THE GUILDHALL. Letter-Book G, circa A.D. 1352-1374. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Printed by order of the Corporation. London, 1905. 8vo., pp. xxx, 392.

The earlier part of this new volume of a most praiseworthy undertaking is full of echoes of the intermittent warfare with France—the short truces, renewed fighting, Battle of Poitiers, the capture of King John of France, truce again, King Edward's invasion of France in 1359, and lastly the Treaty of Bretigny in 1360. Then, in an interval of peace, the contents of the Letter-Book reflect the efforts to regulate prices and wages by civic proclamation. In 1362 the Mayor makes proclamation fixing in detail the rates of pay for the various classes of artisans and labourers (pp. 148-150). The price of a pair of shoes of "cordwan" was fixed at 6d., and of a pair of spurs at the same amount. A cook might charge no more than 1d. for putting a capon or a rabbit into a pasty, and a gallon of the best ale was to be sold for 2d. at the most, and so on with other utilities. A little later a series of favours by the King to the City Guilds—the Drapers, the Fishmongers, the Vintners, the Weavers, and others—finds record, and also various petitions and ordinances relating to the franchise of the City. In 1369 war broke out again, and the City, apparently finding it easier to supply money than men, raised a sum of £2,000 for the King in place of furnishing him with fighting men. Similar transactions followed, including loans and repayments, as the war dragged along. Among these various financial dealings it is interesting to find (p. 282) the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty raising the sum of £1,000 to be granted to the King for safeguarding their ships at sea.

Matters of more domestic interest find abundant illustration in these pages. We note especially the record of the lease of a "mansion over Algate" to Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, in 1374 (p. 327), a translation of which was printed in Riley's *Memorials* in 1868; and sundry references to the form and nature of the maces carried by the City Serjeants. Sidelights on manners and customs are plentiful. They had an effective method in those days of dealing with folk who sold bad food. In 1370 a poulterer who had exposed for sale certain birds unfit for food had to stand in the pillory and have the birds burnt beneath

him (p. 259). A cornmonger whose sack had good, clean corn at the top, but inferior grain beneath, was also pilloried. A servant convicted of spreading false reports had to stand in the pillory with a whetstone—the token of a liar—hung from his neck (p. 283).

This volume, like its predecessors, is furnished with a luminous introduction by Dr. Sharpe, and a comprehensive index.

* * *

HIDDEN TREASURES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

By E. T. Cook. Illustrations. London: "Pall Mall" Press, Holborn, 1905. 4to, pp. 96. Price 5s. net.

Good service is done to the cause of art, and a pious tribute paid to the memory of the Shakespeare of landscape painting by this outcome of Mr. E. T. Cook's research in the basement of the National Portrait Gallery. For this interesting volume he has enlarged an article which recently appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, pointing out the "hidden treasures" which have lain in tin boxes for fifty years since Turner's death. They consist of a multitude of finished and unfinished drawings and sketches, and, although Ruskin was allowed to select the best for the wonderful exhibition, to see which one has to descend into cellars off Trafalgar Square, and although a few others have been taken from time to time for provincial galleries, the majority of these precious fragments still lie "higgledy-piggledy" among "broken pieces of old sealing-wax, tattered fragments of string and dusty brown paper." Verily the sting seems hardly yet to have gone from Ruskin's grim remark that a grateful nation "buried with threefold honour Turner's body in St. Paul's, his pictures at Charing Cross, and his purposes in Chancery."

To enforce his fervent plea, not merely for the rescue of these sketches from their eleven tin tombs, but for "a complete Turner gallery" in London, where the great artist's whole works might be gathered together, Mr. Cook has been lucky to obtain permission to reproduce some seventy of the sketches in question. They support his plea with eloquence and scarcely needed the addition of the not very satisfactory reproductions of some twenty of his finished paintings. Especially interesting are the delicate pencil sketches like "Fountains Abbey" and "Hurstmonceux Castle," the latter intended for an unpublished and rare engraving in the "Sussex" series. The sketch of the "Library at Farnley Hall" recalls the great friendship which yielded some of the best of Turner's work. Several "Venetian Studies" show that the public is practically robbed of the delight, for the present, of having access to painted visions of a lovely and delicate beauty.

Needless to say, Mr. Cook's essay is as relevant as it is eloquent. A so-called "Character Sketch," with a bundle of anecdotes, subscribed with the initials "B. P.," strikes us as hardly appropriate to this volume, and it contains some inaccuracies. The painter's father died in 1830, not 1829, and "Sandycombe Lodge" was at Twickenham, and not on the Upper Mall at Hammersmith, where Turner had another home, long since destroyed.

The volume is well printed, and we heartily endorse the motive of its production.—W. H. D.

STUDHAM: THE STORY OF A SECLUDED PARISH.

By J. E. Brown, Vicar. Illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*; Dunstable: *Miles Taylor*, 1905. 8vo., pp. 64. Price 2s. 6d. net.

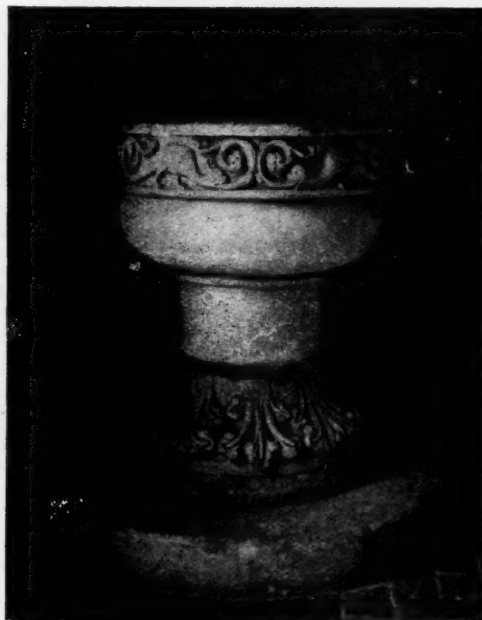
In this neat little volume Mr. Brown sketches the uneventful history of a rural parish which lies partly in Bedfordshire and partly in Hertfordshire. Its known history begins with a certain Ulf, Lord of the Manor of Studham, who died about 1064. The history of the manor and parish is traced along the line of its connection with St. Albans' Abbey, and, later, from the thirteenth century, with Dunstable Priory, down to the time of the Reformation; and then the writer, having shown how the monastic lands

whole thing collapse! The font, shown on this page, is a good example of late Norman work. The chapter on the registers and vestry-book contains a variety of interesting extracts. This little book is so good that we wish its author could have extended his researches, for he cannot have exhausted the subject.

* * *

SMALLEY. By the Rev. Charles Kerry. 14 illustrations. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 148. Price 4s. 6d. net.

In his preface Mr. Kerry tells us that this book has been written "in a sick room, chiefly from notes made years ago, when Smalley in many ways wore



THE FONT, STUDHAM CHURCH.

were divided at the Dissolution, takes a leap to the nineteenth century, with details of comparatively recent changes. Chapters on the church, the registers and vestry-book, and the family "de Stodham," with a list of the vicars from 1220 to the present day, conclude the volume. The church has various features of interest, and would have more, but for injudicious restoration. About ten years ago the ancient chancel arch, which was small and low, with two squints, was done away with, and in its place was erected a new "great yawning chancel arch, which the walls are not strong enough to bear." The thrust of this great arch has already pushed one window out of the square, and Mr. Brown thinks it probable that in course of time the south wall will give way, and the

an old-world aspect," but the practised pen of the ex-editor of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* shows no signs of weakness. Smalley is a Derbyshire village which has undergone much change for the worse in the last few decades, but Mr. Kerry knew it well before its decline, and here brings together a variety of notes illustrating its history and legends. There is no attempt at an ordered history of the parish, but a most readable collection of materials for parochial history. For instance, there is a capital description of the interior of the church as Mr. Kerry remembers it to have been in 1850. He recalls the high pews with rigidly perpendicular backs and forbidding doors, some of which were furnished with locks; the gallery at the west end,

where the "Nebuchadnezzar's Band" sat with the Sunday-school boys and girls; and the gallery stairs, which were "honeycombed on each side by old Jonathan Beniston's spiked crutches." The worthy Jonathan could not read, but "he considered himself a valuable addition to the choir, contributing a sort of drone bass accompaniment to the melodies, after the style of a bagpipe 'chanter.'" There is much matter of value regarding the local charities, and local worthies of high and low degree. Mr. Kerry has given us a pleasant book of more than local interest.

* * *

LITERARY CELEBRITIES OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.

By Frederick Sessions. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 238. Price 6s.

This is a pleasant, leisurely book, agreeably written, charmingly illustrated, and handsomely produced. Mr. Sessions has nothing new to tell us, but he knows his Lake District well, and is familiarly acquainted with the lives and writings of the men and women concerning whom he chats so pleasantly. The better-known, more outstanding names—such as those of Southey and Coleridge and Wordsworth, are not allowed to occupy excessive space, but some lesser-known folk, or, at least, folk whose connection with the Lake District is less often borne in mind provide many of Mr. Sessions's best chapters. Father Faber and James Spedding, F. W. H. Myers and his father, the Arnolds, Charles Lloyd, and William and Lucy Smith (whose beautiful lives are too little known) are among those whose lives and works here find record. In writing of Father Faber Mr. Sessions's Protestantism is a little obtrusive, but he shows a true and sympathetic appreciation of that beautiful soul. The last chapters of the book are among the most interesting. They treat of Ruskin's friends—to whom were written the letters of *Hortus Inclusus*; Elizabeth Smith, the author of *Catebs in Search of a Wife*, who lived for some years at Coniston, and died there at the early age of twenty-nine; Dr. Alexander Craig Gibson, who had a wonderful mastery of the local dialect, and a great and most sympathetic knowledge of the character and humour of the country folk; and lastly, of Richard Braithwaite, of "Drunken Barnaby" fame. Concerning the lives and works of all these, and of others, Mr. Sessions talks pleasantly and well. The many illustrations include portraits of lake celebrities, and charming views of their homes and surroundings. The latter, in such cases as Elleray and Dove Cottage, are particularly to be commended as showing those famous dwellings as they were in the days of Wilson and Wordsworth.

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HISTORY OF THE LIBERTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

By Louis B. Gaches, LL.M., B.A. Three plates. Peterborough: *G. C. Caster*, 1905. 8vo., pp. xvi, 71. Price 2s. 6d.

"The territorial criminal jurisdiction of a Saxon abbot which has survived the Conquest and the Reformation is worthy of the attention of the magistrate, the lawyer, and the layman," says Mr. Gaches in his preface to these chapters in the history of the Liberty of Peterborough and the jurisdiction of the

justices of gaol delivery for the Hundred of Nassa-burgh, which are here reprinted from *Fenland Notes and Queries*. The Liberty of Peterborough in this matter occupies a unique position. It is the only county franchise which excludes the authority of King Edward VII.'s justices of gaol delivery. Mr. Gaches traces the origin of the authority which the justices of the Liberty exercise to deliver the prisoners in its gaol, starting with King Edgar's Charter of A.D. 972, and outlining the history of the authority down to the present time. The gaol delivery of 1425 is given in detail, the enrolment of the proceedings in the case of each prisoner being quoted in the Latin of the original record, with a translation appended. Many curiosities of ecclesiastical and secular law find illustration in these pages, to which a sufficient index forms a useful key. Both author and publisher are to be thanked for a useful contribution to local history—legal, ecclesiastical, and social. The three illustrations are a map of the Hundreds within the jurisdiction of the Eight Hundreds, a sketch plan (enlarged from a map of 1675) to show the position of the old gallows at Peterborough, and a plate showing both obverse and reverse of the "Sigillum Commune de Burgo Sancti Petri," copied from the Deed of Acknowledgment of Supremacy, 1534.

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CHARLES, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK: A REMINISCENCE.

By W. Fitzburgh Whitehouse. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. Demy 8vo. Price 2s.

The booklet, which the author dates from Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A., tells the story of a compact made in 1845 between the deposed Duke of Brunswick, whose great monumental tomb now stands on the Place des Alpes at Geneva, and Louis Napoleon—the future Napoleon III.—who was then a prisoner in the fortress of Ham, whereby the latter was, if possible, to help the Duke to regain possession of his Duchy, and to make of Germany a united nation, while the Duke was to help the Prince with money, which led to the escape from Ham. The Prince when Emperor did nothing to fulfil his part of the compact, while later, by the irony of fate, Germany was united by his own defeat and downfall. The matter of Mr. Whitehouse's few pages is much too slight for the handsome form in which it is presented.

* * *

LEATHER FOR LIBRARIES.

By E. W. Hulme, J. G. Parker, A. Seymour-Jones, C. Davenport, and F. J. Williamson. *Library Supply Company*, 1905. 8vo., pp. 57. Price 1s. 6d. net.

The contents of this little book will appeal to all librarians, and also to all booklovers who like to see their "Delilahs" not in the condition of Lamb's ragged regiment of volumes, but handsomely clothed. It is published for the Sound Leather Committee of the Library Association. Mr. Hulme treats of the history of sumach tanning in England, of the degradation of leather manufacture, and of the history of the reform movement. Mr. Parker discusses the causes of decay in bookbinding leather, due chiefly, no doubt, to the excessive attention paid to "finish," and the consequent use of mineral acids, which give brilliant shades of colour, and to the use of improperly or insufficiently cured skins. Mr. Seymour-

Jones writes on the provenance, characteristics, and values of modern bookbinding leathers; Mr. Cyril Davenport follows with excellent remarks on the repairing and binding of books for public libraries; and Mr. F. J. Williamson supplies a very practical conclusion by giving a specification for the fittings of a small bindery. The book is a much-needed plea for a return to sound methods of leather manufacture, and to honest description in the retail trades. Librarians should note that for a few shillings they can ascertain from the official analyst to the Library Association whether their leathers are genuine and free from acid. Six specimens of leathers are inset in the covers of this useful book.

* * *

QUAINT SAYINGS FROM THE WORKS OF SIR THOMAS BROWNE. Compiled by Mrs. M. H. Wilkin. Portrait. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. 24mo., pp. xii, 95. Price 3s. 6d.

There could hardly be a pleasanter souvenir of the tercentenary of Sir Thomas Browne's birth, which was celebrated on October 19, than this charmingly-produced little book. The father of Mrs. Wilkin's husband was the Simon Wilkin, F.L.S., of Norwich, who is so well known to fame as the editor of Browne's works, and there is, therefore, a certain appropriateness in the association of her name with this collection. The selection has been made with judgment, and the little book is beautifully printed and handsomely bound. The dainty tome of pocket size will be welcome to all who love to taste the wisdom and humour of the Norwich philosopher.

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Among the booklets on our table we must notice specially *The Ancient Crosses of Stortford*, by J. L. Glasscock (Bishop Stortford: *A. Boardman and Sons*), in which the author seeks to prove the existence of certain ancient crosses at Stortford by references from old documents, to identify the sites they occupied, and to suggest reasons for the names they bore. As there is only one fragment of masonry left out of six crosses which Mr. Glasscock identifies, there is room for some speculation. But the writer is no guesser; he gives his authorities, and makes out a good case for each identification. There are for illustration several plans, views of the fragment of the churchyard cross which remains, and a conjectural restoration of this cross.

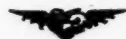
* * *

The October issue of the *Essex Review* concludes the fourteenth volume of that well-conducted quarterly. It contains "The Foresters' Walks in Waltham Forest," by Mr. W. C. Waller, F.S.A., with the reproduction of a plan or map, dated *circa* 1640, and some interesting extracts from ancient returns. Miss Fell Smith writes pleasantly of the revival of "Lace-making at Great Waltham," with several illustrations. Lace-making in Essex is no novelty; but this revival of an old village industry bids fair to meet with great success. Dr. Clark continues his extracts from "Dr. Plume's Note-book"; and Mr. Miller Christy discusses and answers in the affirmative the question, "East Tilbury Church: was it bombarded by the Dutch in 1667?" In *Fenland Notes and Queries*, October, there are good articles and notes on "Drainage of the Great Level," "Early Soham

Wills," "St. Neot's Body at Crowland," "Coveney," and a variety of other topics. There are two plates—views of Soham and Soham Church.

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In the *Architectural Review*, October, the Rev. W. J. Loftie concludes his articles on "Brydon at Bath," illustrated by plans and views of excellent quality. The new instalment of Mr. A. C. Champneys' study of "Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture" deals with those Round Towers which have lately been the subject of discussion in the pages of the *Antiquary*. The other contents include a lavishly illustrated second paper on the "Cheap Cottages Exhibition at Letchworth." We have also received the *Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette*, September, with a pleasant account of "A Day with the Archaeological Cycling Club," and an illustrated, well-written paper by a member of the club on "Inns and Their Story"; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, October; *East Anglian*, July; and *Sale Prices*, September 30, with several illustrations of old pewter, and also of Dresden porcelain from the Von Pannwitz Collection, sold at Munich on October 24 and 25.



Correspondence.

CIVIL WAR EARTHWORKS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I AM desirous of obtaining a list of the existing remains of entrenchments thrown up by either side during the progress of the Civil War in the seventeenth century. I have notes of various examples (with plans of some), but my list is probably far from complete, and I shall be glad to be favoured with reference to remains in any part of Britain. It is somewhere stated that the Royalist troops occupied the ancient earthworks on Borough Hill by Daventry; reference to the record of this, or similar occupations of already existing fortifications, will be esteemed.

I am acquainted with the paper by Colonel Ross on military engineering during the period under consideration, published in the papers of the Royal Engineers' Institute (1888), which refers mainly to greater works, such as those at Portsmouth, Bristol, Hull, etc., but does not indicate what traces are left to us of the fortifications constructed or used in the great struggle between King and Commons.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

Loughton, Essex.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.